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# HULL-HOUSE YEAR BOOK

JANUARY 1, 1916



ENTRANCE TO HULL-HOUSE

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**EDITORIAL NOTE**

For many years a Bulletin, either annual or quarterly, has been published at Hull-House announcing the current classes, lectures, plays and club engagements.

It has seemed advisable to substitute for the Bulletin a Year Book which should present not only the current activities of Hull-House, but also a slight historical sketch of the foundation and development of each department.

In response to many inquiries, something concerning the theories underlying these activities has been added.



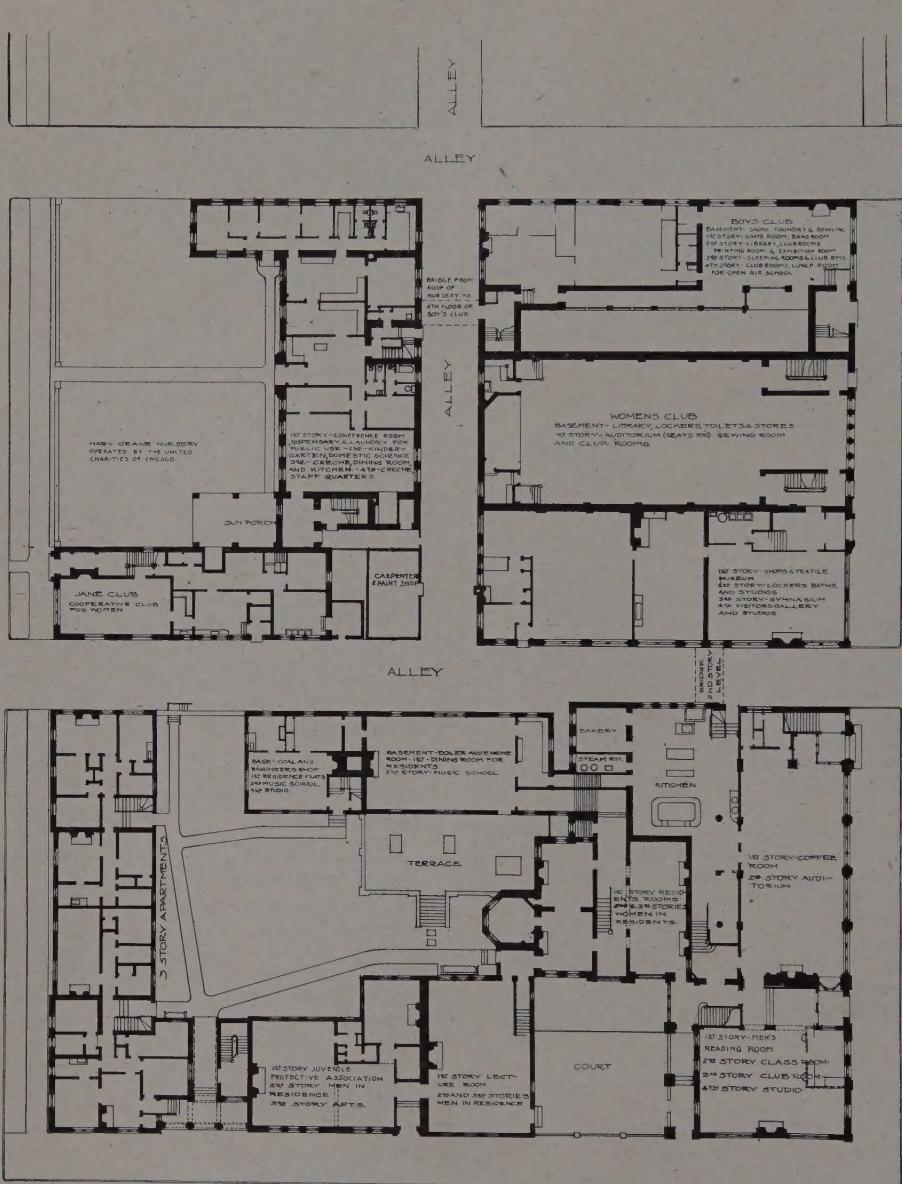
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BLOCK PLAN OF HULL HOUSE

# Hull-House Year Book

## Purpose of Hull-House

Hull-House, one of the first American settlements, was established in September, 1889. The original two residents, as they then stated, believed that the mere foothold of a house easily accessible, ample in space, hospitable and tolerant in spirit, situated in the midst of the large foreign colonies which so easily isolate themselves in American cities, would be in itself a serviceable thing for Chicago.

There was no legal organization for the first five years, but at the end of that time Hull-House was incorporated with a board of seven trustees. The object of Hull-House, as stated in its charter, is as follows:

*To provide a center for a higher civic and social life, to institute and maintain educational and philanthropic enterprises, and to investigate and improve the conditions in the industrial districts of Chicago.*

## Hull-House Trustees

The trustees are a self-perpetuating body of seven members, each of whom is elected for a period of seven years. Quarterly meetings are held at Hull-House at which the monthly accounts are presented and interests of the House discussed. The following are the trustees:

Miss Helen Culver, Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, Miss Mary Rozet Smith, Mr. Julius Rosenwald, Mrs. J. T. Bowen, Treasurer; Mr. Allen B. Pond, Secretary; Miss Jane Addams, President.

An executive committee of three passes upon the Hull-House bills each month and prepares a budget. Public accountants, Arthur Young and Company, certify the monthly accounts, a quarterly report is made to the trustees, and an annual report to the Subscriptions Investigating Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

## Hull-House Residents and Others in Residence

No university qualification has ever been made with regard to residents, although the majority have always been college people. The expenses of the residents are defrayed by themselves under the direction of a house committee on the plan of a co-operative club. The women occupy quarters in the original Hull-House building, the men are housed in the Butler Building and in the Boys' Club Building, while the families in residence occupy space in the Hull-House Apartments. The following is a list of the residential force for the past year:

Miss Addams, Miss Starr, Miss Benedict, Miss Waite, Miss Gyles, Miss Hamilton, Miss Smith, Miss Hannig, Miss Nancrede, Miss Landsberg, Miss Binford, Mrs. Pelham, Miss Anderson, Miss Large, Miss Abbott, Miss Grace Abbott, Miss Breckinridge, Miss Dewey, Mrs. Kohn, Miss Preston, Miss Miller, Miss Vaitses, Miss Gutterson, Miss Lothrop, Miss Gibling, Miss Praeger, Mrs. Ward, the Misses Uchtman, Miss McManus, Miss Le Fevre, Dr. and Mrs. Britton, Mr. and Dr. Yarros, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Keyser, Mr. Hooker, Mr. Stern, Mr. Schwartz, Mr. Yeomans, Mr. Coles, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Mariotti, Mr. House, Mr. Lothrop, Mr. Smith, Mr. Twitchell, Mr. Cavaleri, Mr. Rich and Mr. Fishman.

Living in the Boys' Club Building—Mr. and Mrs. Weston, Mr. Martin, Mr. Blagg, Mr. Garner, and Mr. Corsant.

When vacancies occur applicants for residence who promise to be of value in the settlement are received for six months, and at the end of that time are voted upon in residents' meeting. Residents defray their own expenses of lodging and board and are pledged to remain for at least two years.

The force of fifty men and women are engaged in self-sustaining occupations and give their leisure time to the House. Very few salaries are paid and those only for technical services.

**Residents' Committees** The residential force is divided into twenty committees. These committees are expected to meet at least once a month and to report at residents' meetings. At the latter meetings the general activities and policies of the House are discussed and proposed changes are voted upon.

One hundred and fifty persons come each week to Hull-House, either as teachers, visitors, or directors of clubs. Many of these non-residents give much time and valuable service.

**Visiting Day** Visitors desiring to see the activities of Hull-House are requested to come on Saturdays, between 10 a. m. and 10 p. m.

**Total Attendance** Nine thousand people come to Hull-House each week during the winter months, either as members of organizations or as parts of an audience. This attendance varies from year to year only as it is limited by available space. The group of buildings on the block bounded by Halsted Street on the east, Gilpin Place (formerly Ewing Street) on the south and Polk Street on the north are all used to their utmost capacity. The old home-stead of Mr. Charles J. Hull was the first home of the undertaking, the Butler Building was erected in the second year, the Gymnasium, Bowen Hall, and other buildings have been gradually added. In each case the new building housed activities which had been organized and tested in smaller quarters for months or years. The residents, however, are convinced that growth, either in buildings or numbers, counts for little unless the settlement is able to evoke and to attract to the House valuable resources of moral energy and social ability from the neighborhood itself, and that the success of the undertaking is largely in proportion as this is accomplished.

**Annual Exhibit** An annual exhibit is held each year the first Friday and Saturday in May, presenting the work of the Studio and of all the technical classes. During the same two days recitals are given by the Hull-House Music School, plays by the dramatic associations, exhibitions of the gymnastic work, concerts by the Boys' Club Band. All the friends of Hull-House are cordially invited to attend this exhibition, which is in the nature of a yearly festival.

**Public Lectures** The college extension courses were established at Hull-House before the university extension movement began in Chicago and are not connected with it, although university extension courses are constantly given at Hull-House, and for ten years the Extension Department of the University of Chicago furnished a number of the lecturers for the Sunday evening stereopticon talks. These were attended by large audiences, chiefly of men. The lectures at present are more popular in character and varied by an occasional concert.

**Adult Classes** Classes for adults coming together first upon a social basis and then finally organized for the acquisition of some special knowledge have met at Hull-House for three terms a year during the twenty-six years of its history. A lesser number of classes are also continued for a fourth term every summer. The most popular and continuous courses have been in literature, languages, history, mathematics, drawing and painting. A helpful supplement of the college extension courses was the Summer School, which was held for ten years in the buildings of Rockford College, at Rockford, Ill.



*Consulting the Hull-House Bulletin Board*

The sum of three dollars a week paid by each student for board covered the entire expense of the school; the use of the buildings, including gymnasium and laboratories, was given free of rent. A Summer School was held one year at Chautauqua, N. Y., where special rates were obtained through the kindness of the management. During the later years the college extension classes have been modified, for while classes of a purely cultural character are still carried on, such as Miss Starr's reading classes in Browning and Dante, and Mr. Richardson's literature class, the residents of Hull-House feel increasingly that the educational efforts of a settlement should not be directed primarily to reproduce the college type of culture, but to work out a method and an ideal adapted to adults who spend their time in industrial pursuits. They hope to promote a culture which will not set its possessor aside in a class with others like himself, but which will, on the contrary, connect him with all sorts of people by his ability to understand them and by his power to supplement their present surroundings with the historic background which legitimately belongs to them. Courses of lectures, illustrated by material from the Labor Museum, have also been developed. Miss Clara Landsberg and Miss Ethel Dewey, who are in charge of the educational work of Hull-House, interview each new student, and each is carefully placed according to his attainments and later is graded upon reports made by the teachers. This grading is especially important among the adults who are studying English. It has been found in the last few years that the demand for instruction in elementary English, grammar and rhetoric constantly increases.

Once a month the members of all the English classes are brought together for an entertainment and dance. On each occasion a program of music by the Hull-House Orchestra, a dramatic entertainment, or a lecture with stereopticon is followed by a dance. An important event of the evening is always a grand march, led by members of one of the Social Clubs,

who devise a number of spirited figures that both skilled and unskilled dancers keenly enjoy. Between two hundred and four hundred young people attend each of these parties.

#### ELEMENTARY CLASSES.

English for Beginners—Monday and Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Mr. Twitchell.  
Miss Bronough.

English I, A—Monday and Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Miss Preston.

English I, B—Monday and Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Mrs. Ward.

English II, A—Tuesday and Friday, 7:30 p. m. Miss Gutterson.

English II, B—Tuesday and Friday, 7:30 p. m. Miss Robinson.

English II, C—Tuesday and Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Mr. Fishman.

English III—Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Mrs. Quan.

English IV—Friday, 7:30 p. m. Mr. Clarke.

English Grammar I, A—Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Miss Bell.

English Grammar I, B—Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Miss Gibling.

English Grammar I, C—Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Miss Shortall.

English Grammar II, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Miss Arnold.

English Composition—Monday, 7:30 p. m. Miss Bell.

Arithmetic—Tuesday and Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Miss Lothrop, Mr. House.

Geography—Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Miss Ott.

French—Friday, 6:30 p. m. Miss Colvin.

German—Friday, 7:30 p. m. Mrs. Clarke.

#### ADVANCED CLASSES.

Studies in Literature—Monday and Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Mr. Richardson.

Current Events in Politics and Economics—Friday, 8 p. m. Mr. Yarros.

Talks on Social Hygiene are given in groups to all the classes and Social Clubs by Dr. Rachel Yarros.

Voice Training and Eurythmics—Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Miss Pardridge,  
Miss Robbins.

Choral Class—Tuesday, 7:30 p. m. Mrs. Clarke.

**Class in Advanced Literature** This is the eighth continuous year of the existence of this class under one leadership. There are over thirty members, some of whom have been in the class for several years. These young women possess in a number of cases unusual ability.

All the members have joined the class with the intention of doing serious work, and many contributions are of unusual excellence. The program does not differ largely from that of an old-fashioned literary society. There are six or seven papers read each evening based upon some work of literature. The programs of the last three years have been miscellaneous in character, following the studies in earlier years of a more formal kind. This year's program covers such works as the following: The plays of Maeterlinck; the Autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini; Jókai's Black Diamonds; Cervantes' Don Quixote; the plays of Stephen Phillips; Bordeaux's Footprints Beneath the Snow; the Essays of Charles Lamb; Tolstoy's Resurrection; the best contemporary dramas; Goethe's Wilhelm Meister; Hardy's The Mayor of Casterbridge; Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice; Boswell's Life of Johnson; the plays of Ibsen; an evening on recent poets; an evening on recent novelists; three evenings on the best short stories.

Each year there are several open evenings when outside speakers, such as Prof. Clark of the University of Chicago, Prof. Clapp of Lake Forest College, Dr. Steiner and others, have spoken to the class.

Visitors are always welcome and new members may join at any time. Mr. W. L. Richardson is the leader.

**Monday Literature Class** For three years this class has met each Monday evening during the season. Some of the members were formerly members of one of Miss Dewey's composition classes. Each season a little more difficult work is attempted. The present year is being devoted to very profitable study of English Literature based upon the text by Dr. Long. The work from the text is frequently halted in order to read English classics. Thus two plays of Shakespeare and other works have been read this year. The fifteen members of the class, men and women, sit around a table and read and discuss freely without any special formalities.

It is interesting to note that the members of this class, as is the case with a number of the other Hull-House classes, represent several nationalities—Jewish, Italian, Irish, German—with different backgrounds of race and faith and with different surroundings of life, but all are friendly and show an understanding of and sympathy for each other's point of view.

During the summer time and at intervals during the year this class meets for picnics and social gatherings, in addition to the meetings for study. Mr. W. L. Richardson is the leader.

**Current Topics Class** The Current Topics Class, which is now in its seventh year, discusses in a scientific and non-partisan way questions of current interest—political, economic, legal, ethical, and philosophical. Magazine articles, editorials, and pamphlets are selected for or by the class, and are read and debated at the meetings. Two or three times a year the class gives "socials," with a lecture, a dance and like features, in order to maintain the interest in the more serious work and to attract new members. The attendance has been larger this year than ever before. Several of the young men who have been members continuously since the organization of the class take a great interest in it and have worked hard to make it a success. Mr. Yarros is in charge of the class.

**Pallas Literary Club** This club was organized about three years ago by a company of earnest young Jewish people who wished to know and to appreciate literature better and at the same time to improve their knowledge of English. Since last September it has met at Hull-House.

The meetings are held on Saturday and Sunday evenings alternately, from 8:00 to 10:30 o'clock. This year the course of study is based upon the modern drama—Norwegian, Belgian, German, French and English. The programs consist largely of an intensive study of dramas of outstanding excellence, not omitting biographies of the writers. At the close of each evening there is a general discussion and a critic's report.

An occasional social evening is held, good fellowship prevails, and the club is open to new members at any time. Mr. I. Rubin is the president, and Mr. W. L. Richardson the director. There are twenty members, about half of whom are men.

**Labor Museum** Several of the Hull-House educational enterprises have developed through the efforts made to bridge the past life in Europe with American experiences in such wise as to give to them both some meaning and sense of relation. The Hull-House Labor Museum was in the first instance suggested by many people in the neighborhood who had come directly from country places in southeastern Europe in which industrial processes are still carried on by the most primitive methods. It was not unusual to find an old



*In the Hull-House Labor Museum—Italian Spinning*

Italian woman holding a distaff and spinning with the simple stick spindle which had certainly been used in the days when David tended his sheep at Bethlehem. In the immediate neighborhood are found at least four varieties of these most primitive methods of spinning and at least three distinct variations of the same spindle put in connection with wheels. It was possible to arrange these seven methods into historic sequence and order, and to connect the whole with the present method of factory spinning. The same thing was done for weaving, and on every Saturday evening a little exhibit is made of these "various forms of labor" in the textile industry. Within one room the Syrian, the Greek, the Italian, the Slav, the German, and the Celt enable even the most casual observer to see that there is no break in orderly evolution if he looks at history from the industrial standpoint. As the occupation itself is cosmopolitan, adapting itself merely to local conditions and materials, so it is possible to connect this old-time craft with the garments of the department stores, quite as the simple human experience of the immigrants may be made the foundation of a more inclusive American life. The young people who work in the factories also are given some knowledge of the material that they constantly handle. The museum contains carefully arranged exhibits of flax, cotton, wool and silk, and, in addition to the textile implements, it exhibits the earlier products in various countries. Much valuable material has been presented by the Field Columbian Museum. The classes in dress-making, millinery, cooking, and embroidery are held in the exhibition room. Their interest in this historic background has been most gratifying, and certainly the best education cannot do more than constantly to reconstruct daily experience and give it a relation to the past.

**Arts and Crafts**

Closely identified with the Labor Museum and the classes in pottery, metal work, enamel, and wood carving, is the Chicago Arts and Crafts Society, which organized at Hull-House. Several members of this society are living in the buildings on the Hull-House Quadrangle. These artists find something of the same spirit in the contiguous Italian colony that the French artist is traditionally supposed to discover in his beloved Latin Quarter.

**Hull-House Shops**

An outgrowth of the Arts and Crafts classes, although not directly connected with them, is the Hull-House shops. These are self-supporting and are quite distinct from the museum although occupying the same space.

The textile shop is under the direction of Miss Sorensen, and at present employs Mrs. Olivete, Mrs. Molinari and Miss Woodhall. The spinning and weaving are both in flax and wool, the products including woolen blankets and drapery, towels in patterns, and rugs.

Classes in weaving are taught by Miss Susanna Sorensen, of Askov, Denmark, every Friday and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. The fee for a course of ten three-hour lessons is \$10. Special courses for the blind have been established through the activities of the Philanthropy Department of the Chicago Woman's Club.

The force of the other shops includes Mr. Friedman, who works in metal and enamel, Mr. Giuseppe Montenegro, who works in wood, and Mr. Franz Schmall, who works in pottery.

**Miss Starr's Bindery**

The bindery is occupied by Miss Starr for her personal work and for her private pupils. The time necessary for acquiring proficiency and the expense of the equipment and material make it impracticable to teach handicraft bookbinding in classes on the basis of shop instruction.



*In the Hull-House Labor Museum—Irish Spinning*



Hull-House Labor Museum—Potter's Wheel

## HULL-HOUSE MEN'S CLUBS

**The Mercury Club** A Hull-House Men's Club was organized in 1893, and was incorporated under the state law. Its quarters were furnished with billiard and pool tables, a meeting-room, shower baths, and a reading-room with periodicals and a small library. The aims of the club were both recreative and educational, but, as a large majority of the members were of voting age, from the time of the club's organization it took an interest in politics.

At present the rooms and library of the Men's Club are in possession of the Mercury Club, which is composed of sixty young men who have long been identified with the Gymnasium at Hull-House. They carry on the old activities of the Men's Club, but give much more time and energy to athletic interests. One of the largest rooms in the House, decorated with its numerous trophies of athletic victories, has been assigned to it for its exclusive use, and equipped with a billiard table, and a library. The club gives occasional dinners and banquets during the winter. The members of this club take an interest in the general work of the Boys' Club and do volunteer work as directors in the gymnasium and club building.

**Greek Olympic Athletic Club**

This is an athletic club of Greek young men. They have the exclusive use of a room in the Boys' Club for club purposes, and it contains the trophies of many victories. The club was organized in November, 1914, uniting two Greek clubs, the Hercules and the Greek-American.

Mr. Norman Weston, Mr. Frank Keyser and Miss Vasilike Vaitses were elected honorary members. It now has forty active members who meet regularly once a month. Their president is John Costopoulos; vice-president, Aristotle Collias; secretary, Xenophon Cherontis; treasurer, Tom Chenkinis.

All are regular members of the gymnasium and Boys' Club. They are proud of the records they have made in wrestling and track. They hold two championships, Speros Vorres having won the national and Bill Hallas the central.

**Public Discussions** From the earliest years of Hull-House, various organizations have arranged for public lectures and discussions. The first of these, the Working People's Social Science Club, was organized at Hull-House in 1890. Its discussion of social problems was always animated and good natured, although every conceivable shade of social and economic opinion was represented. From those early conferences the residents of Hull-House were convinced that so long as social growth proceeds by successive changes and adaptations, such free discussion is most valuable.

**Hull-House Reading Room** The reading-room is filled every day and evening, largely by foreign-speaking men, who have the use of small libraries in various languages, and of periodicals in German, Russian, Yiddish, Italian and Greek. These are published both in Europe and America, and the room is also supplied by the standard English and American magazines. The Chicago Public Library donates much of the reading-matter. Last year, during the period of unemployment, the room with its open fire afforded a shelter for many men. Although the publications have been irregular or delayed owing to the war, they are more eagerly waited for than perhaps ever before.

Mr. Nicholas Alexander, who is most sympathetic with the object of the reading-room, is in charge.

**Hull-House Electrical Club** The membership of this club consists of men who are occupied in electrical occupations. The club occupies a room of its own, is open every evening, and is equipped with some valuable apparatus pur-



*Hull-House Reading Room*

chased by the members. The club has been most generous with its services in teaching the Hull-House Boys' Club and in operating the electrical stereopticon.

**Trades Unions** Closely connected with such discussions of economic subjects has been the formal connection between Hull-House and organized labor. Every year some trades unions have always held their regular meetings at Hull-House. During the last year those that have met here are the Electrical Workers' Union, the Necktie Workers' Union, and some locals of the Garment Workers' Union.

**A Relief Society for Russian Exiles** This organization meets on Sunday afternoons and gives an occasional benefit for raising funds for Siberian exiles.

**The Russian Social Economics Club** The Russian Social Economics Club was organized by a number of new immigrants of Russian nationality. Several Russian provinces are represented in it—Little Russia, Finland, Lithuania, etc. All degrees of education and literacy, from the farmers to the liberal professions, contribute to the membership.

**Greek Social Club** Last year Hull-House extended a general invitation to its Greek neighbors, who constitute the largest Greek colony in the United States, to meet on Sunday evenings in Bowen Hall. Owing to the general unemployment, the number of single men in the neighborhood was much larger than in normal times, so the attendance sometimes numbered as many as eight hundred. Greek national dances, music, motion pictures and occasional lectures were the entertainment provided; Turkish coffee was served. Miss Vaitses, the Greek-speaking resident of the House, Mr. Schwartz, Miss Josephine Large, and Miss Grace Abbott are the committee in charge of these gatherings.

**Psychagoikos Sindesmos** The Greek Social Club was organized under this name in October, 1914. It now has an attendance of two hundred and fifty, most of whom are young men. A general floor and reception committee, members of the Greek Olympic Athletic Club, has done much to give the club a stable and regular character. It meets in Bowen Hall on Sunday evenings. The illustrated lecture has grown in popularity. Miss Vaitses is the director.

**Greek Benefit Societies** The St. George meets the first and third Sunday afternoons of each month. Tanias meets the second Sunday afternoon of each month. Panhellenis meets the fourth Sunday afternoon of each month in Smith Hall.

**The Nineteenth Ward Socialist Club** The Nineteenth Ward Branch (English-speaking) of the Cook County Socialist Party holds its meetings twice a month at Hull-House, with occasional public lectures by well-known socialist speakers. Miss Starr is the chairman; Mrs. McKellar, corresponding secretary; Isadore Gordon, financial secretary, and Miss Helen Campbell and Mr. Snell, organizers. The branch is not large as the greater number of socialists in the ward belong to the Jewish Branch, but it is steadily growing.

**Other Socialist Societies** The Russian Socialists also hold meetings at Hull-House twice a month, and the Intercollegiate Socialist Society has held one of its public meetings in the theater.



*Greeks in the Hull-House Court*

**School of Citizenship** From the beginning of Hull-House a certain number of immigrants have been aided in securing their naturalization papers, although most of the aliens in the vicinity secured their papers through the efforts of local politicians, who had marched them to the courts in groups of fifty or one hundred. The naturalization law of 1906, however, practically eliminated the interest of the politician in his alien constituency. Under this law the applicant must have had real preparation, and his knowledge is carefully tested before the papers are issued. This condition led to the establishment at Hull-House of free classes in naturalization and citizenship conducted on a careful plan and on a large scale. These classes were first advertised in the foreign press and through cards and handbills circulated in the neighborhood. Year by year the classes grew, and immigrants came not alone from the immediate neighborhood but from all over the city, even although other settlements and organizations, such as the Y. M. C. A., were holding similar classes. It was a matter of relief to all these organizations when the public school authorities started classes in citizenship in two of the public schools in the winter of 1915. Ten other evening schools had similar classes in charge of volunteer teachers, among whom were Hull-House residents.

The form of instruction given in the Hull-House classes has recently been embodied in a pamphlet, which is being used in many of the public schools. It is characterized by directness of statement and extreme simplicity of phraseology and was the outgrowth of the experience of the director, Mr. Charles Schwartz, in connection with the Hull-House classes.

The committee in charge of these classes are now instructing groups of the older members of the Boys' Club, preparing them to cast intelligently their first votes, although they will not be submitted to the same test as the adult alien.

## DOMESTIC ARTS

From the classes in domestic arts held at Hull-House a most successful school in sewing and dressmaking has been established, averaging more than two hundred pupils each year. The annual exhibitions in the spring show most creditable results in white wear, in summer gowns and suits; occasionally an entire trousseau has been made in the school. The following classes are carried on at present:

Dressmaking (elementary)—Textile Room, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 7:30 p. m. Tuesday, Friday, 2:00 p. m. Mrs. Keyser. Fee, \$1.00 for ten lessons.

Dressmaking (advanced)—Shops, Monday, Thursday, 1:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Tuesday, Friday, 9:30 a. m. Miss Weinheimer. Fee, \$2.00 for ten lessons.

Cooking—Kitchen, evenings, 7:30 p. m. Fee, \$1.00 for ten lessons. Teachers from Normal Technical School.

Weaving—Saturdays. Miss Sorensen.

**Hull-House Trade School** The Hull-House Trade School, which was started three years ago through the generosity of Mrs. George Isham, was designed to meet

the need of the young girls in the neighborhood who constantly came to Hull-House asking for help in finding work, but who were so untrained that it was impossible to place them in any occupations that offered proper conditions of work and remuneration. The present child-labor law allows these little girls to leave school when they are fourteen, although they may not have reached more than the first, second, or third grade in school, and they usually find work for themselves in low-grade and low-paid factory work in the neighborhood.

A committee of House residents decided that it might be possible to do something for these girls by establishing a trade dressmaking class which



*Millinery Class at End of Kitchen*

should be in charge of trained teachers and which should give instruction not in cutting and fitting only, but in the fine kinds of hand and machine sewing and finishing for which skilled hands are needed in the good dress-making shops in the city. There have been altogether nearly four hundred girls in the Trade School since it was established, with a maximum of ninety girls in attendance at any one time. Since the work is so specialized, no girls have been admitted to the school who were sufficiently prepared to enter any of the trade classes in the public schools or who could afford to attend the public school regularly for a longer period. It has been used solely to meet the needs of those girls who have reached a very low standard in the public schools and whose parents insist on their finding work at the earliest possible moment. It is possible to persuade such parents to let their girls come to Hull-House for the short period of four months, when they would not allow them to take a longer course of training elsewhere.

The Trade School has always met a need in taking care of especially handicapped girls of working age. The scholarships committee of the Woman's City Club, of which Mrs. Van der Vaart is chairman, has made provision for a considerable number of girls who come from very poor homes and who could only be put in a position to support themselves by having very special care taken with them. Thus, we have had a number of newly arrived immigrant girls who could speak no English; we have had several girls with incipient tuberculosis; a feeble-minded girl; a girl with one arm; and a deaf and dumb girl, who, by the way, has been most successful in the dressmaking shop in which she was placed. The dressmaker who employs her has explained that the trouble with most girls is that "they talk and cannot sew" and that the girl who came to her from Hull-House, on the other hand, "can sew and does not talk."

The placing of the girls has been under the supervision of Miss Davis, of the Vocational Bureau of the public schools, whose interest in the girls has been one of the chief reasons for the success of the school. Care has been taken to persuade the girls to come back to the Trade School for further instruction during the slack season in the dressmaking trade, and occasionally work is found for them elsewhere during that time.

Mrs. O'Donnell, an experienced trade dressmaker, who has been in charge of the school since the beginning, and Miss Cowan, her present assistant, have shown great interest not only in the trade-training of the girls, but in their social welfare. They have given generously of their time in the formation of an Alumnae Club, which has regular evening meetings at the House, and have shown great interest in all other efforts made to meet the social needs of the girls.

Through the co-operation of the Afternoon Clubs' Committee the girls have been given some instruction also in cooking and in dancing, and a gymnasium class has been regularly maintained for them.

Each girl is given a medical examination, and care is taken to see that eyes and teeth are got into proper condition during the time the girl is in the Trade School. Miss Helen McCurdy, now Mrs. Edwards, has undertaken for the last two years the work of taking the girls to the dispensary, to the dentist, and to the oculist. During the summer, each girl is given a two weeks' vacation at the Bowen Country Club, at Waukegan.

**Typewriting Classes** For the past two years twelve typewriters have been available to girl students over fourteen years of age. The typewriters have been in use six nights a week, with an average attendance of eleven. The girls are divided into three groups, each practicing two nights a week. The girls are enthusiastic over the work. Teachers during the past year have been Miss Chord, Mr. McMenany, Miss Rhinehart, and Miss Blake.



*In the Studio*

## HULL-HOUSE STUDIO

Miss Benedict, one of the earliest Hull-House residents, has been in charge of the studio since 1893. Successful classes in drawing, modeling, painting, and lithography are continued year after year. The studio occupies the entire top floor of the Smith Building and is lighted from above.

Classes are sometimes in charge of teachers who have had their earlier training at Hull-House. The studio is used also by advanced students during the hours when it is free from classes. One of these, Mr. S. D. Linder, during the past years has shown work both in the Exhibition of Chicago Artists and in the Exhibition of American Artists. He has recently received the American Artists' Scholarship for European study. Several artists use the studio, availing themselves of the opportunities of models afforded by the contiguous immigrant colonies. Miss Emily Edwards, who works in the studio every day, receives those who wish to undertake serious work there.

Occasional exhibits have been held at Hull-House, and the response to excellence in matters of art has always been gratifying.

### ART CLASSES.

Following is the list of classes offered last year:

Free Hand and Mechanical Drawing—Monday, 7:30 p. m. Miss Anderson,  
Miss Alexander.

Lettering—Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Mr. Booth.

Cast and Model Drawing—Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Mr. Booth.

Painting—Saturday, 1:30 p. m. Miss Benedict.

Clay Modeling—Tuesday, 7:30 p. m. Miss Fromén.

Children's Drawing—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 3 to 5 p. m.

**Sketching Class** During the latter weeks of the Spring term, the Saturday afternoon painting class frequently has its lessons out of doors in some nearby country place or suburb. A very successful day was spent at the Bowen Country Club when the apple trees were in blossom.

Some of the students have attended the art classes at Hull-House for a number of years. In the exhibit last spring, it became evident that a number of them had taken the entire list of classes offered and had worked regularly in the studio four nights a week. Several of them exhibited creditable work in drawing, painting, lettering and clay modeling; although the latter class is held in the Boys' Club many of the art students attend it.

A number of these students eventually find their way to the classes in the Art Institute and others to employment in the commercial arts.

**Art Classes for Children** An account of the art classes for small boys and girls will be found under Children's Clubs, in connection with which they are organized.

## MUSIC SCHOOL

The Hull-House Music School was started in the fourth year of Hull-House, although Miss Eleanor Smith and Miss Hannig, who are its heads, had from the earliest days held classes here. The Music School is designed to give a thorough musical instruction to a limited number of children. Some of the earlier pupils in the Music School are now professional musicians, and the group as a whole has contributed much to the understanding and appreciation of music in the neighborhood. The following classes were held last year: Monday and Thursday afternoons and evenings, singing, Miss Eleanor Smith, and Tuesday and Friday afternoons, Miss Straus; piano, Miss Amalie Hannig, Miss Gertrude Smith, Miss Sopkin; violin, Miss Woollett; harmony and music appreciation, Miss Gibling.

The Music School from the beginning has given public recitals and concerts, which have always been attended by serious and attentive audiences. It occupies a suite of rooms, one of them containing a musical library. As the windows open into the quadrangle, the school is insured a certain measure of quiet. Four or five recitals are given each winter, of which the following is a typical programme:

1. Intermezzo Op. 4 No. 2..... Schumann
2. a. Im wunderschönen Monat Mai  
b. Aus meinen Thränen spriessen  
c. Die Rose, die Lilie, die Taube  
d. Im Westen }..... Schumann
3. Abegg Variationen ..... Schumann
4. a. Mädchen mit dem roten Mündchen.  
b. Liebchen ist da.....  
c. Abschied .....  
d. Wilkommen Mein Wald. }..... Franz
5. a. Capriccio Op. 76 No. 1..... Brahms  
b. Chant Polonais ..... Chopin-Liszt
6. a. Spring Song ..... A. C. MacKenzie  
b. Polly Willis ..... Dr. Arne  
c. Down in the Forest ..... Landon Ronald  
d. The Wind Blows Out of the Gates of the Day. .... Eleanor Smith  
e. May Morning ..... Charles Fonteyn Manney



*A Children's Class in the Music School*

**Christmas Concert and Tableaux** For the last five years the Christmas concert given by the Music School on the Sunday before Christmas has been accompanied by a series of tableaux illustrating the Christ Child's story. A small stage is arranged above the concert platform, and as the Music School sing the Humperdinck's Christmas cantata the pictures illustrating each song appear above them. They are five in number—the Annunciation, the Journey of the Magi, the Annunciation to the Shepherds, the Nativity, and the Adoration of the Magi and the Shepherds. These tableaux, which are costumed and set after Italian pre-Raphaelite pictures, have become one of the traditional features of the House. In addition to the cantata the following program was given in 1915:

- |    |  |                  |
|----|--|------------------|
| 1. | a. Ye Shepherds. Arise .....   | Reinecke         |
|    | b. Good Neighbors All of Chartres.....   | Old French       |
|    | c. Wassail Song .....  | Old English      |
| 2. | Canon—When the Christ was Born.....  | Reinecke         |
| 3. | a. Sing Ye Great Celestial Chorus...<br>b. We Greet the Christ Child Holy...<br>c. Shepherds Song ...<br>d. O! Jesus My Lord.....<br>e. The Christmas Nightingale..... | Carl Hallwachs   |
| 4. | a. The Hallowed Story.....<br>b. The Star .....<br>c. Visions Holy, Sweet and Tender.<br>d. Ye Children in Your Likeness.....  | Carl K. Burgmein |

**Cantatas** In March, 1914, Miss Eleanor Smith's classes gave a cantata, Carl Reinecke's "Snow White," at Bowen Hall. A later performance was given in June. A second cantata by Reinecke, "The Enchanted Swans," will be given in March, 1916. Choruses and semi-choruses will be sung by children from ten to fourteen years of age and by the young women who compose the evening classes. Solos will also be taken by pupils of the school, though instrumental aid will be furnished by friends outside. The cantata is scored for piano, violoncello, two horns and a harp. Tableaux and dances will be arranged for this charming music by Miss Foulke, Miss Nancrede and Miss Benedict.

**Public Concerts** For nineteen years public concerts were given every Sunday afternoon in the weeks from November to May. During the last few years, however, these have been reduced in number. Several are given every year by artists who kindly offer their services, and others are arranged for by the Hull-House Orchestra. In 1904 the erection of a beautiful memorial organ gave additional opportunities for musical expression.

**Anniversary Songs** On its twenty-fifth anniversary, Hull-House published the group of songs composed by Miss Eleanor Smith, for many years the director of its Music School, considering it a legitimate function of the settlement to phrase in music the widespread social compunctions of our day.



*A Violin Lesson*

Four of the songs, "The Sweat Shop," "The Shadow Child," "The Land of the Noonday Night," and "Suffrage Day," were written at various times in response to public efforts in which the residents of Hull-House were much absorbed—the protection of sweat-shop workers, the abolition of child labor, the relief of the anthracite coal miners during a great strike, and the movement for granting votes to women.

**Hull-House Orchestra** An orchestra organized in the fall of 1912 has rehearsed weekly under the direction of Mr. Alfred B. Yeomans. It has appeared at various entertainments at Hull-House and gives several concerts every year. Among the composers represented on the programmes are Mozart, Grieg, Mendelssohn. The average attendance at rehearsals is twenty, all the string parts, and the usual wind parts being represented.

**Hull-House String Quartette** A string quartette composed of members from the orchestra has been organized for weekly rehearsals of chamber music. Director, Mr. Alfred B. Yeomans.



*Hull-House Orchestra on the Bowen Hall Stage*

## HULL-HOUSE WOMAN'S CLUB

There are 238 members in the Hull-House Woman's Club, with meetings every Wednesday afternoon from October to May, inclusive. The club was originally organized as a mothers' group and was exclusively a neighborhood affair, but during the twenty-six years of its existence the surroundings of Hull-House have entirely changed. The old neighbors have practically all gone, and foreign women who are not yet interested in club work have come in to take their places. Many of the old friends, however, have retained their interest and still come from the various parts of the city where they are now living. Others have been attracted by the opportunities the club offers for genuine helpful work, and so the average membership is kept up. Some of

the activities of the club are rather unique. The "Alzina P. Stevens Linen Chest," founded in memory of Mrs. Stevens, a former president of the club and a valued resident of Hull-House for many years, carries on a useful work by maintaining a clothing chest with supplies for the sick and for others in need in the neighborhood. During the terribly hard times in the winter of 1914-15, more than three thousand pieces passed through this agency.

**Neighborhood Parties** The Woman's Club carries on a series of six parties each winter for grown people who have no other opportunity for social enjoyment. These parties are very gay with refreshments and dancing and are anticipated eagerly by the neighbors who receive the invitations.

**Young People's Parties** Another series of parties is given for young people of working age who do not belong to any of the social clubs in Hull-House. These parties are very popular. Admission is by card only, and a standard of deportment is set that cannot fail to be of great value to the young guests.

**Club Chorus** The club has a large and very excellent chorus under the direction of Mr. A. Ray Carpenter, which is self-sustaining. Besides frequently singing at regular meetings, the chorus gives three public performances during the year.

**Library Club** The circulating library of the club, with its children's department, is well patronized. The library contains about 1,700 volumes, chiefly up-to-date fiction.

**Philanthropic Committee** An active "Philanthropic Department" raises funds each year for regular contributions to the Juvenile Protective Association, the City Gardens and other objects in which the club is interested. It also provides opportunities for philanthropic work for many of its members.

**Old Settlers' Party** The Woman's Club has co-operated for many years in arranging for the Old Settlers' Party, which has been held at Hull-House every New Year's Day for twenty-five years. At these parties Miss Addams presides, and there are addresses by many of the old settlers. Mrs. Pelham usually recites "Shamus O'Brien," and pictures of early Chicago, loaned by the Historical Society, are shown, followed by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and an hour of refreshments and social intercourse.

**Woman's Club May Party** The first Wednesday in May of each year is known as the Children's May Party, and is one of the happiest occasions of the club. Only members and their children are bidden, and seven or eight hundred are always provided for. An entertainment of songs and magic or some other diversion is followed by the Maypole Dance, which is the feature of the day. The club has celebrated its eighteenth May Day, and it is certain that whatever customs lapse the May Party will endure.



*Polk Street View of Hull-House, Looking East  
Boys' Club in Foreground—Facade of Woman's Club—of Building for Shops and Gymna-  
sium—of Building for Theater and Coffee House and of Smith Building*

**Graduates' Day** For several years at the last meeting in June the club has held a reception to those of its sons and daughters who have been graduated from the grade schools, public or parochial, or from the public or private high schools. First, second, and third prizes are offered to those young people who present the best records for attendance and punctuality throughout the school course. These prizes of course are given upon the certificates issued by the schools. The music for the day, always furnished by members' children who have had musical training, is much enjoyed by the club.

The officers of the club are: Mrs. Laura Dainty Pelham, president; Mrs. Louise de Koven Bowen, first vice-president; Mrs. Lida Lehman, second vice-president; Mrs. Mary Powers, third vice-president; Mrs. Agnes Griffith Stewart, recording secretary; Mrs. Hazel Lehman Noyer, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Effie Slates Fucik, treasurer.

The current program is appended. Copies may be obtained by application at the club library.

#### **WOMAN'S CLUB PROGRAM, 1915-1916.**

- Oct. 6—Opening Social. Scotch songs by Mrs. Katherine de Bray.
- Oct. 13—"The Women's Peace Meeting at The Hague," by Miss S. P. Breckinridge.
- Oct. 20—"President's Day."
- Oct. 27—Thimble Party.

- Nov. 3—Social. Songs by Hull-House Woman's Club Chorus.  
 Nov. 10—Reading by Mrs. A. B. Herrmann: "War Brides."  
 Nov. 17—"Neighborhood Needs," by Miss Rose McHugh.  
 Nov. 24—No Club Meeting.  
 Dec. 1—"A Demonstration of Playground Work," by Miss Augusta Gottlieb.  
 Dec. 8—"Old Pictures in Florence," by Miss Ellen Gates Starr.  
 Dec. 15—"Immigration," by Miss Grace Abbott.  
 Jan. 1—Old Settlers' Day Celebration.  
 Jan. 5—Exhibition of Modern Dancing.  
 Jan. 12—"Municipal Art," by Mrs. Winifred McNab. Reading of "The Blue Bird," by Mrs. Laura Dainty Pelham.  
 Jan. 19—"Household Suggestions," by Mrs. Maude Gregory.  
 Jan. 26—Guest Day.  
 Feb. 2—"Marriage Customs of Different Nations," by Mrs. Annie Brundage.  
 Feb. 9—"Household Art," by Miss Anita di Campi.  
 Feb. 16—"Self-Entertainment for Young People," by Mrs. A. H. Jerome.  
 Feb. 23—"In the Days of Washington," by Jas. Edgar Brown.  
 Mar. 1—Folk Songs and Dances directed by Mrs. Helen Cunningham Smith.  
 Mar. 8—Song Recital by Mrs. Bessie Bayer Bailey.  
 Mar. 15—Entertainment of Visiting Choruses.  
 Mar. 22—"A Talk on Modern Art," by Mrs. Ethelyn Middleton.  
 Mar. 29—"The City Beautiful," by Mr. Jens Jensen.  
 Apr. 5—"How to Entertain Successfully," by members of the department.  
 Apr. 12—Visit to Art Institute.  
 Apr. 19—Symposium "A More Beautiful Chicago": *The Outdoor Art League* by Mrs. John Worthy, *The City Gardens* by Mrs. Laura Dainty Pelham, *The Friends of Our Native Landscape* by Dr. Henry Cowles.  
 Apr. 26—Annual May Party for the Children.  
 May 3—Parliamentary Drill and Social.  
 May 10—Entertainment by Wallace Bruce Amsbary. Songs by Miss Irene Briggs.  
 May 17—Nomination of Officers.  
 May 24—Memorial Day Meeting.  
 May 31—Annual Meeting and Election of Officers.

**Women  
Voters and  
Judges of  
Election**

When the municipal vote was given to Chicago women in 1913, women were appointed as judges and clerks of election in more than two-thirds of the voting-precincts of the city. The Hull-House Woman's Club was active in the effort to encourage women to accept these positions in the various West Side wards. The polling-place of the Hull-House precinct for many years has been in the Butler Building, so it was a comparatively domestic undertaking for women residents to serve at the polls. Miss Addams served as judge of election for the first year, and Mrs. Keyser for the second.

Under the present naturalization law, the naturalization of a man confers citizenship upon his wife and the number of women attending the Hull-House School of Citizenship has therefore been small, as there are very few unmarried women in the alien population. A number of widows, however, wishing to qualify for pensions under the new "Aid to Mothers Law" are the nucleus of an interesting group of women preparing for naturalization, although the present class is so diversified in nationalities that the women are receiving much individual instruction.

## BOYS' CLUB

The Hull-House Boys' Club enrolls over a thousand boys each year, and occupies its own building, a five-storied structure, equipped with bowling-alleys, pool room, games room, band room, library and study room, classrooms, clubrooms, and shops for technical instruction. The house also contains several bedrooms, which have been assigned to residents and workers in charge of the club. The roof and half of the upper floor are rented by the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund and utilized for an open-air school for tubercular children.

The club is open during the afternoon for school boys, and in the evening for working-boys. All incoming members are first interviewed by the directors, when personal advice is given with regard to joining classes and to taking part in the various activities provided by the club. A small membership fee is required, and those who need it are given an opportunity to earn the amount.

A Senior Boys' Council, composed of members elected from the various clubs and classes, renders valuable help in organizing and controlling the activities of the club, social and otherwise; each member of the Council takes upon himself the responsibility of having charge of some phase of the club's work regularly each week. This not only helps the club, but also helps develop in the councillors some of the qualities of good citizenship—service for others, and leadership. A Junior Boys' Council, formed from the school boys, also assists in the carrying on of the afternoon work.

As far as possible the activities of the Boys' Club are planned to meet the varying needs of the members, in the most helpful and practical manner, and are listed under the following headings: Educational, Physical, Moral and Health, and Social Activities.



*In the Boys' Club Foundry*



*Electrical Club Learning How to Wire a House*

**Educational Industrial Classes:**

<b>Activities</b>	Printing, three nights a week.....	Mr. Fairbank
Woodwork, three nights and two afternoons a week..	Miss Uchtman, J. Tidesco, J. Kaplon	
Clay Modeling, one night a week.....	Miss Fromain	
Cobbling, two nights a week.....	Mr. De Salvo	
Metal Molding, one night a week.....	Mr. McDonald	
Machine Shop, two nights a week.....	Mr. Nemec, Mr. Beck	
Electricity, one night a week.....	Mr. Keyser	
Telegraphy, one night a week.....	Mr. Boulboule	
Cooking, twice a week.....	Miss Detweiler, Miss Schuyler	
Debating and Public-Speaking Class.....	Mr. Brewer	
Fireside, Travel and Story Hour.....	Mr. Weston	
Class for the Study of Civic Duties.....	Mr. Schwartz	
Class in Salesmanship.....	Mr. Fishman	
Visitation Trips to Various Institutions: Fire department, pie factory, candy factory, etc.		

**Physical Activities** Indoor Base Ball League, sixteen teams.

Volley Ball Tournament.

Basket Ball Tournament.

Monthly Swimming Party.

Athletic Meets.

Gymnasium Classes, for all ages.

Hikes, in winter, with sleds and toboggans.

Hikes, in the fall and spring, on Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and also week-end hikes.

Camping during the summer months.

The aim of these physical activities is to provide all-round physical exercise and recreation for all the boys.

**Moral and Health Education** In order to bring to the knowledge of the boys some of the more important phases of health and moral well-being, one week out of each month is set aside as a "campaign week," during which time

lectures and talks are given by experts, and posters illustrating the subject are placed throughout the building for the boys to read. So far the "campaigns" have been highly successful, and the boys have shown an unusual interest in them, the Theater and Bowen Hall being crowded to capacity on lecture nights. The following are some of the subjects dealt with: cleanliness; health; thrift; cigarette-smoking and tobacco-chewing; personal hygiene.

Visits are made by the directors to the homes of boys, and, whenever possible, suggestions are made to the parents with regard to the health and the moral and physical development of their boys.

**Social Activities** Social activities have an important place in the work of the Boys' Club, the boys themselves providing the major portion of most of

the programs. A large number of the members are organized into social and athletic clubs, and hold regular weekly meetings under the leadership of an adult director. Many of the clubs have become more or less permanent, having held together for several years, while younger clubs are formed at the beginning of each year. At present there are a dozen or more such clubs, with memberships ranging from ten to thirty boys: Newsboys' Club, leader, Mr. Coles; Forquer Oaks, Mr. Livingston; Elmo A. C., Miss Ma-whinney; Wanderer A. C., Mr. Cairo; Cavour A. C., Mr. Stearn; Forquer A. C., Mr. Hawthorne; Chesterfield Club, Mr. Coles; Weston A. C., Mr. Rich; Young Americans, Mr. Rich; Humanity Club; Forquer Juniors; Comet Juniors, athletics; Hull-House Senate, debating, Mr. Brewer.



*In the Boys' Cobbling Class*

Pool and bowling tournaments are held each month, both for individuals and interclub groups; monthly social entertainments are provided, at which time opportunity is given for the members to introduce their chums to the club; visitations to places of interest are arranged each month; a "Popularity" campaign is conducted once a year to decide who is the most popular boy in the club; an annual exhibition is held of classes and work done, when the parents are specially invited to visit the building; and various interclub socials are enjoyed when one club invites another club in the building to attend its meeting, and a social program is carried through.

**Boy Scouts** A branch of this organization was started in the Boys' Club in 1911. The club owns a full supply of suits, and the boys at present are carrying on a very creditable work under the direction of Scoutmaster Spiess. Numerous hikes are indulged in, as well as week-end camps at the Chicago Scouts' Camp Grounds on the Desplaines River. During the summer of 1915, a troop of boys earned money enough to take them to the big Scout Camp at Whitehall, Michigan, where they received a thorough two weeks' course in scouting. In 1912, five of the troop competed in the National Red Cross Tournament, in Washington, D. C., and won the championship, with a presentation of medals and trophy. At the present time the scout troop numbers forty boys.

**Boys' Club Senate** Under the leadership of Mr. Brewer, a lawyer, a group of boys have formed themselves into a club for the purpose of receiving instruction in public speaking and debating, and they are more than holding their own in declamation and debating contests with outside clubs.

**Savings Bank** A savings bank is conducted in the club for the purpose of receiving deposits from club members who are desirous of saving toward their camp expenses, and a considerable number of the younger boys are in this way enabled to go to camp.

**Library** The library room is in the front of the third floor, and is furnished with over fifteen hundred volumes. Books that make attractive reading for boys are being constantly added. The library is under the supervision of Miss Benedict, and under her direction a large number of boys are making use of the books, which are put into circulation on Thursday evening of each week, and returned by the boys the following week.

**Hull-House Boys' Band** The boys' brass band was organized under the leadership of Mr. Steers, when the club moved into its new building, nine years ago. The boys made a good beginning, and under the later leadership of Mr. Sylvester, the band has developed into an organization of eighty pieces. It meets for instruction and practice every Tuesday and Friday evening in the band room, with special individual instruction to beginners two afternoons a week. The music played is both of the classical and the standard band type. The members are equipped with an attractive uniform—blue trousers and red coats—and the band, which has become a recognized feature on all holiday occasions, makes a fine showing as it marches to neighboring halls and theaters, where it is often invited to play. It furnishes music for Boys' Club entertainments, and in the summer gives open air concerts in the Hull-House court and at the Boys' Camp in Michigan.

**Boys' Club Encampment** The summer camp has been one of the attractive features of the Boys' Club for the months of July and August. During 1911 and 1912 the camp was held at Muskegon, Michigan. Owing to the expense of trans-



*The Daily Swim at the Boys' Camp*

portation, the camp has been moved to quarters nearer Chicago, and in 1914 was held at Lake Van Auken, Michigan. The present camp site is now on the St. Joseph River, and is admirably adapted for camping purposes. Springs supply the camp with plenty of cold drinking water, while fruit orchards and vegetable gardens, near by, provide the cook with choice and necessary fresh provisions. Overnight boating and canoeing trips are made up the St. Joe and the Paw Paw rivers, and provide the boys with plenty of hard work, fun, and adventure. Frequent "hikes" are made to Indian, Paw Paw, and Sister lakes. An attempt is made to teach the boys sound moral principles, by means of morning-assembly talks and discussions; instruction is also given to all the boys in swimming, life-saving, boat-rowing, canoe-paddling, camp sanitation, woodcraft and nature study, athletics, foot ball, volley ball, and base ball. Interesting camp-fire entertainments are arranged among the boys every night, and are amusing not only to the boys themselves, but also to the neighboring farmers, who are frequent visitors to the camp. The capacity of the camp for the summer has varied from about one hundred and sixty to two hundred and fifty boys, the boys going to camp in groups of forty to fifty, each group staying two weeks, at a cost of from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a week per boy.

## HULL-HOUSE GYMNASIUM

Gymnasium instruction with the help of limited apparatus was given from the first years of Hull-House, but was not adequately provided for until 1893, when the present gymnasium was completed. The original building occupied nearly its present site and contained a coffee house, kitchen, and a men's club room, as well as the gymnasium. A stage occupied the south end of the gymnasium, and it was used for audience room, theater, ball room and concert room. For two seasons, Mr. Tomlins conducted a chorus of five hundred members in the gymnasium on Friday evenings.

In 1896 the first basket ball team, consisting of seven members, was formed. The members were: Albert Claussen (deceased), Captain, James

Murphy, John McManus, Michael O'Connell, Edward Hall, John Riley, Ed Patera, Frank McLaughlin, Bert Peary and Thomas Burnett.

During the summer of 1900 the building was moved, enlarged, remodeled, and equipped with new showers, a new locker room, running-track, and an apparatus room. Since 1900 it has been used exclusively as a gymnasium. Miss Rose M. Gyles occupied the post of director of the gymnasium from 1894 to 1907. Since that time the gymnasium has been under the general charge of the director of the Boys' Club Department. Miss Gyles teaches the women's and children's classes. The men directors are assigned generally by the Y. M. C. A. College, under Dr. Kallenberg, from among his students. Hull-House has been especially fortunate in having as physical directors such men as Mr. R. H. Burtner, now of the Narragansett Machine Company; Mr. Henry F. Pearson; Mr. Robert W. Teeter, of Berwyn; Mr. E. D. Morgan, of Grand Rapids; Mr. Norton; Dr. White, and others. Mr. E. B. DeGroot also gave two years as physical director of Hull-House Gymnasium.

The gymnasium is now under the charge of Mr. Norman Weston, of Australia, with an able corps of volunteer assistants. The director from the opening of the gymnasium has carefully guarded its professional side, but basket ball has always been the favorite recreative game. The membership varies from six hundred to nine hundred, the largest number attending from October to February. Visitors fill the galleries on game evenings, which occur on Saturdays.

**Women's Classes** Women's classes have been meeting on Tuesday and Friday evenings under Miss Gyles, for class exercises, and at 9 o'clock with Miss Nellie

Lothrop for games and basket-ball practice. Two basket-ball contests have taken place this past winter with a team from the Hebrew Institute, each contest resulting in a victory for each team on its home field.

**Girls' Classes** On Friday evening a class of younger girls, consisting of past and present members of the Trade School, meets for gymnastics at 7 o'clock, under the direction of Miss Mary Roberts.

**Men's and Boys' Classes** Classes for men and boys are held as follows:

Junior Boys, 10-12 years, Monday and Thursday, 3:30 p. m.  
Junior Boys, 12-14 years, Monday and Thursday, 4:30 p. m.

Younger Working Boys, 14-15 years, Wednesday and Saturday, 7:00 p. m.  
High School Boys and Youths, 15-17 years, Monday and Thursday, 7:00 p. m.

Young Men, over 18 years, Monday and Thursday, 8:15 p. m.

Young Men (Greeks), Wednesday, 8:15 p. m.

Basket Ball Practice, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 9:45 p. m.

Games, Saturday: morning, afternoon and evening.

Indoor Base Ball League, special morning.

Greek-Olympic Athletics, special afternoon.

**Other Classes** During the day the gymnasium is occupied by students of the School of Civics and Philanthropy, who meet there for gymnasium training and practice in games. After 4 o'clock school children's classes are held. When not otherwise used, professional acrobats use the gymnasium for practice.

**Athletic Contests** Monthly athletic contests are held, and in January the Annual Indoor Athletic Meet draws together all the athletes to decide on the championship of the gymnasium.



*A Group of Greek Wrestlers—Hull-House Gymnasium.*

Hull-House athletes have during the last few years made a very good showing in the local athletic world. The basket-ball teams have won several city championships and inter-settlement championships, and have gathered in numerous trophies, cups, pennants, and medals. The track athletes have carried off several honors for long distance runs, and marathons, as well as for sprinting and running events.

The wrestling team, composed principally of Greek-Olympic club members, have taken the highest honors in amateur wrestling in America, Spears Vorres in 1915 winning the national lightweight championship at the San Francisco Exposition. Several other members of the club have won city and state championships, and in January, 1916, Hull-House tied for first place in the State Club championships.

The championship of the West Side Indoor and Outdoor Baseball League was won by the Hull-House Mercury Athletic Club in 1914, and again in 1915.

The championship of the Hull-House Boys' Club Indoor Baseball League was contested for by sixteen teams in 1915, the games being played off in the gymnasium, and was so successful that it has been made an annual affair. The contests continue from about the middle of November to the middle of February.

**Shower  
Baths**

The gymnasium has fifteen showers, and these are kept constantly in use by the members and by men of the neighborhood. During fall, winter and spring, the shower baths are open on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, all day Saturday, and on Sunday mornings. In summer, the baths are open every day from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. During the year over six thousand paid showers are taken, and over twelve thousand baths by members.

## SOCIAL CLUBS

The Hull-House evening social clubs are self-governing groups of young people who organize and meet under the direction of leaders appointed by the Social Clubs Committee.

For the past two years directors have frequently been secured from the Recreation Department of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. They are students in training, assigned in field work to the leadership of these clubs, who have an advantage over many other outside volunteers, in that they are more regular and faithful in their appointments, and their work is supervised by their instructor, Miss Neva L. Boyd.

Eighteen organizations known as evening social clubs are meeting at present, including the three large groups, the Greek Social Club, the Circolo and the Friendly Club. They range in membership from ten or fifteen to groups of several hundred. A usual membership is twenty or twenty-five.

Various nationalities are represented. The prevailing nationalities of the neighborhood—Italian, Greek and Jewish—are naturally reflected in largest numbers. However, the Polish, Ruthenian, Russian, Irish, Scotch, Mexican and American are also represented. Many young people attend the Young People's Parties, the regular dancing parties given by the Woman's Club, where recreation is provided for those young people who apply to "join a club," and yet have not the preliminary acquaintance with members of organized clubs.

In age groups, the clubs have been classified as junior, or those composed of members in age from fourteen to seventeen, of which there are at present five, and senior, those seventeen years and over. It was found that interest and spirit at interclub parties was stimulated by a division which made possible entertainment suited to one general age. Regulation regarding the lateness of meetings and parties is more readily made upon this basis. The committee on renting rooms makes this division a basis for variation in rents.

For the last two years Hull-House has been represented in the Chicago Federation of Girls' Clubs by the Ida Wright Club and the Adelphia, two senior girls' clubs. Through this organization, of which Miss Lea Taylor of Chicago Commons is president, these clubs have formed acquaintance with clubs from Chicago parks, playgrounds, schools, churches and other settlements. Delegates are sent to the monthly meetings of the federation. Clubs attend en masse the special dinners, the concerts, lectures and theater parties arranged for the federation.

Special activities and purposes by which the various Hull-House clubs acquire their name of "social" appear in the following descriptions.

**Adelphia Club** The Adelphia Club is a senior social club of twenty-five girls who have met for the last four years every Wednesday evening. Their director is Miss Stella Jones. Under their purpose, "dramatic and social," they have given little plays and arranged entertainments. They hold a dance in Bowen Hall each year. They meet for picnics during the summer. The devotion of the club and their leader has developed a very flourishing organization.

**Amo Social Club** The Amo Social Club is composed of fifteen Jewish girls, in age from eighteen to twenty-two, who meet on alternate Tuesdays. They are devoting this first year of their organization to the preparation of three plays, "The Maker of Dreams," by Oliphant Down; "The Kleptomaniac," by Margaret Cameron, and "Gringoire," by Arthur Shirley. The presentation will be in the hands of Miss Leona Berge and Miss Pauline Goodrow, of the graduate department of the Northwestern University School of Oratory.



*View of Hull-House Drawing Room—Used for Social Clubs*

**Camp Fire** A very active Camp Fire group has flourished for the past two years under the leadership of Miss Carmelita Chase. They have made attractive ceremonial costumes and head bands. They have had elementary instruction in cooking. Last year they presented successfully a dramatization of "Sarah Crewe," by Frances Hodgson Burnett. They are preparing to present this spring a dramatization of "Cranford." Their leader has arranged talks on first aid to the injured, infant mortality, and sex hygiene. They have entertained at parties the Camp Fire group from Henry Booth House, one of the Boys' Clubs, and their own younger brothers and sisters. Most of the members now bear the Camp Fire title of Wood Gatherers. They hope soon to become Fire-Makers.

**Eldorado Club** The Eldorado Club is a new junior club of ten girls who have organized largely for social purposes. It is possible that Camp Fire features may later be introduced. They meet on Monday evenings under the direction of Miss Mary Brown.

**Elmo Club** The Elmo Club is a new club of twenty boys and girls who have organized for recreation. They are Italian and range in age from fifteen to seventeen. They meet under the direction of Miss Pauline Strode.

**Girl Scouts** A group of Girl Scouts formed two years ago with a membership of fifty Trade-School alumnae. All are girls of mixed nationality, in age from fourteen to twenty. They have met regularly on Friday evenings under the direction of Miss Dorothy North, Mrs. Willard Edwards and Miss Lydia

Pagel. Last year their activities included basketry, the learning of nautical knots, the study of elementary civil government, and the making of Christmas stockings and mittens for the Belgian Relief. Their accomplishments won for them the Scout title of Tenderfeet. During the present year they meet for supper in the Trade-School rooms, with their former instructor, Mrs. Helen O'Donnell, and spend Friday evenings on the gymnasium floor.

**Ida Wright Club** This club celebrates this year its twenty-first anniversary. It is composed of young women from Grace Episcopal Church who are organized for social and charitable purposes. They meet every Friday evening under the direction of Miss Jennie Rattcliff. Several large parties are given each year.

**Kismet Club** The Kismet Club is composed of young men and girls who have held enthusiastic meetings for the last two years on Saturday evenings. All are Jewish. The director is Mr. Leslie Hurwitz. The club has voluntarily laid emphasis upon organization and parliamentary law. It has had debates, mock trials, literary programs and parties. Outside speakers have been secured to present certain aspects of science and art. The club is at present planning to carry to other senior clubs a challenge to an oratorical contest.

**Les Papillons** Though this club is on occasion as gay and frolicsome as its name would indicate, its rules definitely state that its meetings shall be devoted to reading and sewing, to music and social features. It is composed of fifteen Jewish girls in age about twenty years. The club meets on alternate Friday nights under the direction of Miss Ethel Jennings.

**Satellites** The Satellites are a group of thirty young people of mixed nationality, Italian, Jewish, Irish and American, who have met for the last two years on Monday evenings. Miss Vasilike Vaitses is their present director. They were very successfully organized by Miss Isabel Dwight, of the Recreation Department of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, now a director of clubs at Chicago Commons.

The purpose of the club is frankly social. They hold each year four or five small parties and two large balls in Bowen Hall. One, a clever Hallowe'en party in the autumn, initiated the members into all the mysteries of spectre lore. A spirit of friendly interest in other Hull-House clubs has been manifested in their party invitations.

**Silver Sword Club** This is a junior social club of twenty Jewish girls. It has met for the last three years on Friday evenings under the direction of Miss Adena Miller. It has had recreational features of games and songs, dancing, parties and picnics. The group has likewise made a point of club organization and parliamentary order in its meetings. It made its entrance at Hull-House by asking for "a club where we may learn to vote." Occasionally, literary programs have been arranged. Two simple plays, one a Russian folk play, the other a school play called "Every Girl," have been staged. A peace pageant was presented at the Washington's Birthday Party of last year.

**Wanda Club** Though the name of a Polish princess was chosen by one group of Polish girls to indicate a club, the work with Polish girls has hardly been stable enough to be known as a club organization. For some years Polish girls, largely employed by the Crane Company, have met under the direction of Dr. Yarros for reading, singing and parties. For two years, the

Polish girls from the Hull-House kitchen met with the girls from Crane Company and from several laundries, for lessons in English and for folk dancing and Polish songs. Miss Mary Lindsay, Miss Amelia Farbieczewski and Miss Adena Miller have assisted in the direction of the groups. Several Polish parties are held each year.

**Young Italians** This is a social club of twenty-five young men and girls, all Italian. They have met for the last four years every Thursday evening. Appreciation for their old world traditions has been fostered in this club. Italian has to some extent been spoken. Italian favors and decorations and refreshments have been used. A certain fresh originality and initiative has always been displayed in parties and entertainments. The former director was Mrs. John Uri; the present director is Miss Laura Elliot.

**Social Club Parties** Several interclub parties are held each year in Bowen Hall for the purpose of fostering friendly acquaintance among the various groups. Senior clubs are entertained one evening, junior clubs a week or two later. One or two members are appointed from each club to serve upon a general floor committee. Dancing and refreshments are always provided. Entertainment in the way of charades, shadow pictures, and folk dancing has sometimes been arranged by certain of the clubs. These parties are under the direct supervision of the Social Clubs Committee.

**The People's Friendly Club** The officers of this club are: Mrs. Pelham, president; Mrs. Mary Barrett, vice-president; Miss Josie Rose, secretary; Mr. Yeomans, treasurer; and Miss Amalie Hannig, chorus director.

This club, once known as The Friendly Gardeners, was organized fifteen years ago from the group which first attempted the cultivation of vacant lots in Chicago. When that initial effort was abandoned the club passed out of existence. Eight years ago it was revived in its present form and is now one of the most flourishing social groups in the House. It is unique in being a family club. The dues of five cents per month admit father, mother and all the children to the semi-monthly meetings of the club. The attendance is always large and the membership includes twelve nationalities. In this connection it is interesting to note that absolute harmony prevails and that the members live up to their name, The Friendly Club. A flourishing chorus, under the faithful supervision of Miss Hannig of the Hull-House Music School, is an attractive feature of every meeting, and games, dancing and refreshments with an occasional program of a more serious nature fill the evenings. For six years on New Year's Eve, by the assistance of generous friends, the club has enjoyed a turkey dinner in the Coffee-House. Speeches, songs, and the presentation of simple gifts follow the dinner, which for the genuine pleasure it brings to a group whose lives are very hard, stands out conspicuously among the Christmas festivities at Hull-House.

**Italian Committee and Circolo** The activities of this committee are not very sharply defined. It includes in its membership, the director of the Circolo Italiano (an Italian club for dancing and social enjoyment), the Italians resident in the House, and other residents who speak Italian and have Italian sympathies. Its members are expected to be interested to render any reasonable service to Italian neighbors. The Circolo meets weekly. It has given several "benefit" performances during the last year. The proceeds of a play were devoted to the Clothing Workers' Strike; of a ball to the Italian Red Cross. The Circolo gives annually a Masked Ball in the Carnival Season, which is one of the most picturesque and characteristic Hull-House episodes. Miss Starr and Mrs. Di Giovanni have directed these activities for many years.



*Friendly Club—Originally Composed of City Gardeners*

**Mardi Gras** Of those festas which link immigrants with their old homes and life-long customs, the Mardi Gras is celebrated at Hull-House by a Ballo Mascherato Italiano, an occasion for which the invitations read, "You and your family," and which is attended by almost the entire Italian colony. The costumes are sometimes very beautiful importations from Italy and sometimes made of trifles, with true Latin imagination and cleverness. The evening is always marked by a high-spirited dash and swing.

**Societa di Beneficenza delle Donne Italiane** This society was organized by philanthropic ladies of the Italian colony. It has had various meetings at Hull-House and has had two benefit entertainments during the year, which were very successful. This society is also in cordial co-operation with the many mutual benefit societies in the Italian colony.

**Greek Ladies' Charitable Association** A membership of fifty Greek women has met monthly at Hull-House to discuss cases of need that they have found among their own countrymen.

**The Greek Woman's Social Club** The Greek Woman's Social Club meets every Monday afternoon in Bowen Hall, with an average attendance of twenty members. A lesson in English followed by music, dancing and refreshments is the usual programme. About thirty little children accompanied their mothers to the club, for whom a play club was formed, meeting in the rear of the hall in charge of Miss Augusta Gottlieb.

**Dancing Classes** Dancing classes have been maintained at Hull-House from the earliest days. For eight years the dancing classes were in charge of Miss Mary Hinman. They are now in charge of Miss Jean Richardson. The classes are

held in Bowen Hall on Monday evenings for beginners, on Tuesday evenings for the advanced pupils. A class for working-girls from fourteen to eighteen years of age, on Friday evenings, has been a great success. The class membership is limited to one hundred and fifty, and the rules of conventional society are enforced. The instruction received at the dancing classes has set the standard for the various parties and balls given at Hull-House. The new dances of the last few years are taught in our classes, believing as we do that it is the manner of dancing them that has been bad, not the dances in themselves.

Each year the dancing classes close with a cotillion, and on these occasions the hall is gaily decorated and favors are provided for the various figures. The residents of Hull-House are increasingly convinced of the value of dancing as a recreative pleasure to young people engaged in the monotonous work of modern industry, too often entirely sedentary or of a character that calls upon the use of only a few muscles. The well-regulated dancing party not only offers a substitute to the public dance halls, but is obviously a wholesome exercise and affords an outlet for the natural high spirits of youth which have been repressed through the long day.

On the same basis as opportunities for serious study are offered to young people who are hungry for knowledge, so Hull-House endeavors to give opportunities for healthful recreation to those who are hungry for pleasure. The temptations of vice in the crowded quarters of the city are largely associated with the efforts of the young people to secure amusement. The residents of Hull-House are convinced that the love for recreative amusement is



*Children in Hull-House Court*



*Kindersymphonie—Hull-House Dining Room*

stronger than that for vicious pleasure. Every city is full of vice, which is merely a love for pleasure "gone wrong," the illicit expression of what might have been not only normal and recreative amusement but an instrument in the advance of a higher social morality. This is true not only concerning young people, but of older people as well, especially those from countries in which public recreation is a feature of village and city life.

## CHILDREN'S CLUBS

After school hours each day all the available rooms at Hull-House are occupied by children's clubs and classes, sixty-four in number, with an average weekly attendance of more than eight hundred children.

Because of the parents' desire for useful occupation, the sewing, cooking, and housekeeping classes outnumber the others, and the underlying purpose of the directors is to foster a social and educational atmosphere in the different groups. The children in the domestic science classes are encouraged to join the classes in the studio, gymnasium or play clubs, and are gathered together from time to time to practice singing.

From the different groups of sewing classes, children are chosen in rotation to prepare under special directors simple impromptu plays, charades, and pantomimes done without costumes or properties to mar the free and spontaneous character of the performance.

These little plays, or "parties" as the children call them to distinguish them from the more finished children's plays produced in the theater, are given each time by a different group for the entertainment of the other classes meeting on that particular day. They give the children an opportunity for simple and unconstrained dramatic expression, breaking down the barriers

between small and often over-serious individual groups, and encourage social feeling among the children. They foster a desire to contribute to one another's pleasure and entertainment.

**Kinder-symphonie** With a similar end in view, one of the clubs has organized a children's orchestra, with drums, bells, cymbals, triangles, etc., which has given several little "Kindersymphonie" at the club parties.

**Play Clubs** Every day after school there is a play club to which any child is welcome without formal registration or club membership. These play clubs serve as a sort of indoor neighborhood playground during the inclement winter months, and any child may come in from the streets and take part in these organized games and play on any afternoon.

These play clubs were originally organized for the younger sisters and brothers of the "Little Mothers" who, burdened with their small charges, could not come to the clubs and classes save for the friendly aid of these clubs, which release them for a time from their responsibilities.

**Domestic Arts** There are thirty-four sewing classes meeting Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, six cooking classes, two housekeeping classes and four studio classes.

Until Christmas time the sewing classes are very much occupied with gifts for the family, and they take special pains with simple presents for their mothers and for the little sisters and brothers or the babies in the family. After the holidays their time is largely given to making articles for them-



*In a Cooking Class*

selves, chiefly underwear, aprons, dresses and blouses of various kinds, but, while most of the sewing product is useful and wearable, an effort is made also to give some idea of harmony in color and simplicity of design.

**Classes for Small Boys** The number of boys in the afternoon clubs has been steadily increasing until there are now more than one hundred and fifty boys under fourteen years of age who come to the "Children's Clubs." These clubs have met the needs of handicapped and delicate boys, those who require individual attention and specialized care that could not be given in the Boy's Club. The Camp Cooking Club has been very popular, and the director has occasionally taken the boys on Saturday tramps so that they might make use of their newly acquired skill.

The dramatics and especially the studio have also been much in demand for the small boys; one dancing class has been almost exclusively made up of boys. Boys also enjoy the organized simple play of the play clubs, quite as much as the girls, and enter these clubs in increasing numbers.

**Special Studio Classes** On Monday there is a class in drawing and color work. The children work from still life and casts and the posed figure. They occasionally sketch out-of-doors and do some work in composition. The older pupils in all departments are first tried out in this class and are promoted to the Tuesday classes when it seems advisable. The average enrolment is fifteen.

The Tuesday classes work along the same lines as the Monday class. Some of the pupils have been coming for several years and do good and serious work. They use colored chalks with very good results. They take occasional sketching trips to the country and the parks. The average attendance is twenty.

The Wednesday class is composed entirely of small boys, mostly Italians, who like to draw but are not capable of serious study. They work largely with color, illustrating stories told in class or simple objects, and do some work in construction, such as making their own portfolios for sketches and frames for pictures, etc. Occasionally a child more gifted than the rest is passed on to the Monday class. We try to keep this class down to forty, but there is a long waiting list. After the class, games and charades are played and occasional picnics given.

The Thursday class in applied design was intended exclusively for girls, but a few boys also come. Among other things they do stencilling and interior decorating work. The same day there is also a class for small girls in construction work and simple design, such as the small boys have.

Tuesday class in oil painting. This year six or eight of the most advanced pupils of the Tuesday class asked to be permitted to paint in oil and arrangements were made for them to do so. They take an increased interest in their work and are painting surprisingly well.

**The Children's Club Chorus Class** Under the direction of Mrs. Clarke, a junior and senior chorus is being organized among the afternoon club children. The aim is to supplement the play work among the older children with song, as the kindergarten is correlated with song and play among the little children. The chorus classes are also serving to bring together the children of all the different children's classes just as the parties, which have been elsewhere described.

#### CHILDREN'S CLUB DIRECTORS

**Studio** Miss Edwards, Miss Gibson, Miss Loeb, Miss Conklin, Miss True, Miss Ferrar, Miss Price, Miss Stewart, Miss Mathias.

<b>Dramatics</b>	Miss Grinker, Miss Chase, Miss Jevons, Miss Weston.
<b>Play Clubs</b>	Miss Works, Miss Crain, Miss Portman, Miss Lynn, Miss Huncke, Miss Shapiro.
<b>Dancing</b>	Miss Merrill, Miss Gottlieb, Miss Williams, Miss Di Giovanni.
<b>Gymnasium</b>	Mrs. Garloch.
<b>Singing</b>	Mrs. Clarke.
<b>Housekeeping</b>	Miss North, Miss Rosenberg.
<b>Sewing</b>	Mrs. Phelps, Miss Binswanger, Miss Wampold, Mrs. Gimbel, Mrs. Muhr, Mrs. Hexter, Mrs. Kaiser, Mrs. Hahn, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss McClory, Mrs. Goodman, Mrs. Hiller, Mrs. Bloom, Miss Cohn, Miss Taussig, Mrs. Rumpf, Mrs. Briggs, Miss Coffin, Miss Feldman, Miss Roberts, Mrs. Stein, Miss Robinson, Miss Follansbee, Miss TenBroeck, Miss Miller, Mrs. Moody, Miss Endsberg, Miss Abby, Miss Brogan, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Kittleman, Miss Klousner, Miss Bogert, Miss Llewellan, Miss Raymond, Miss Oliver, Miss Peterson, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Cody.
<b>Cooking</b>	Four classes for girls, two classes for boys, teachers from the School of Education.
<b>Classes For Mothers</b>	As a natural outgrowth of the children's clubs there are two English classes for foreign mothers; one for Polish women under the direction of Mrs. Charles Yeomans, and one for Italian women under the direction of Miss Robinson.

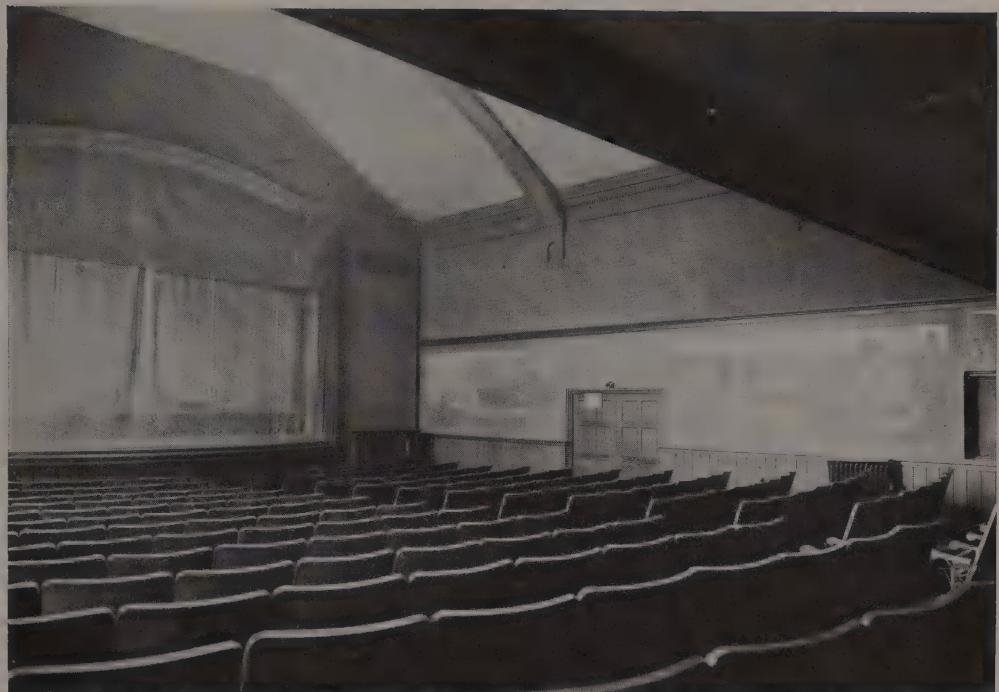
## KINDERGARTEN

A kindergarten was one of the first organized activities at Hull-House and was sustained for many years in the Hull-House nursery. When the Mary Crane Building was erected next door, the Hull-House kindergarten was discontinued. It was happily reopened by Miss Edith Blair in its old quarters in the Smith Building, a few years later. It is sustained by Miss Blair, a graduate of Miss Fisher's School in Boston, who also acts as its director. She is assisted by Miss Crane and by students of the National Kindergarten College—the Froebel Pestalozzi Association. The children are from the immediate neighborhood and are largely of Greek and Italian parentage.

## HULL-HOUSE THEATER

A method of education which has been gradually used more and more at Hull-House is that of dramatics. The first dramas at Hull-House were produced by groups of young people in the gymnasium. Their success and educational value seemed to justify the erection of a well-equipped theater.

Gradually the Hull-House Theater has made a place for itself in the life of Chicago. A large number of children come regularly to the plays given by the children, and still another group may be counted upon for any performance presented by the Hull-House Players. An excellent system of electric lighting has been placed upon the stage, which was presented by the Hull-House Players, as was the asbestos curtain. A scene shifter and an assistant are employed for each performance.



*View of Hull-House Theater—Mural Decorations—Tolstoy and Lincoln*

**The  
Hull-House  
Players**

Since the last issue of The Year Book, the Hull-House Players have had several interesting experiences. In 1912-13 the company earned by its own effort \$3,600, which covered the expense of an European trip. Part of this amount came from performances given in our own theater, and the rest came from "dates" played in the suburbs of Chicago, in some college towns in the West, and a week in a downtown theater—a last engagement that very materially aided the scheme. The company sailed in June, 1913. The trip was called "Forty-two Days from Chicago," and allowing eighteen days for the passage over and back, the Players had six days in Ireland, five in London, two in the Shakespeare country, four in Paris, and four in Holland. The rest of the time was spent in traveling from place to place. All the members of the company but one were able to take the trip, which was in charge of the club director. It was an interesting and very unusual experience, and the "tour" is still a favorite subject of conversation with the group. Although no plans for giving plays had been made, the company quite unexpectedly gave a performance in Dublin Castle, under the patronage of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, which was a memorable event in the annals of the Players. Following the European tour a reorganization of the company was effected. The membership limit of fourteen was removed, thus offering opportunity for a number of young men and women to test their ability in dramatic work. Since October, 1913, the company has produced fifteen entirely new plays and has revived three of the old successes. In addition to this work, the Players have given twelve performances away from their home theater, and have played at Hull-House many times for special groups who engage the theater and precede the performance with a dinner in the Coffee-House.

The Hull-House Players have no definite plans for the future. The company has now been in existence for sixteen years. The interest of the members seems as keen as in the beginning, and so long as this does not flag

the production of the best plays procurable will continue. The management of the company remains as before, Laura Dainty Pelham, director, and Stuart Bailey, stage manager. The active members of the company at the present time are as follows: Virginia Pope, Debrah McGrath, Dorothy Edison, Olivia Taft, Stuart Bailey, Frank Keogh, Edward Sullivan, John A. Murphy, Paul Grauman, Adelbert Gegenheimer, and A. Rubenstein. In addition to the active members of the company, the following six young people are ready to play parts as occasion requires: Kate Falconer, Elsie Wertheim, John A. Ryan, Frederick Grabner, Beakman Morse. One of the most interesting productions ever attempted by the Players was given in June, 1915. Four plays by Chicago authors were presented on four successive nights. The program for this festive occasion follows:

### **THE OTHER DAN**

By OREN TAFT JR.  
(First performance on any stage)

PERSONS OF THE PLAY

Danny Needham, a fugitive.....	Edward Sullivan
Shorty, his pal.....	Frank Keogh
Mamie Doran, his girl.....	Virginia Pope
Handsome Dan, a policeman.....	John A. Murphy
Brady, another policeman.....	Paul Grauman
A police captain.....	Adelbert Gegenheimer
Hop Wah, an old Chinaman.....	Olivia Taft

Time—The present. Place—A street on the East Side of New York.  
(Scenery by Wat Williams.)

### **CASE No. 34**

By MARY ALDIS  
(First public presentation of this play)

PERSONS OF THE PLAY

A nurse.....	Virginia Pope
A girl of the street.....	Marjorie Davis
A visitor.....	Olivia Taft
A Salvation Army lassie.....	Debrah McGrath
A doctor.....	Frank Keogh

Time—The present. Place—A hospital ward.

### **THE POEM OF DAVID**

By KENNETH S. GOODMAN and BEN HECHT  
(First performance on any stage)

PERSONS OF THE PLAY

Meyer Lieberman.....	Stuart Bailey
Esther, his daughter.....	Debrah McGrath
Rosie, another daughter.....	Dorothy Edison
Nathan, his son.....	A. Rubenstein
Michael Dempsey, his son-in-law.....	Edward Sullivan

Time—The present. Place—A tenement on the West Side of Chicago.

### **MR. AND MRS. P. ROE**

By MARTYN JOHNSON

PERSONS OF THE PLAY

Columbine .....	Marjorie Davis
Mrs. Grady.....	Laura Dainty Pelham
Miss Sims.....	Virginia Pope
Pierrot .....	Stuart Bailey

Since the last issue of The Year Book the following new plays have been presented by the company. Most of them are played four times at the initial production:

Kathleen Mavourneen.....	George Ade
Marse Covington.....	H. K. Moderwell
Manacles.....	Joseph Medill Patterson
By-Products .....	St. John Irvine
The Magnanimous Lover.....	Oscar Wilde
The Importance of Being Earnest.....	Bernard Shaw
The Man of Destiny.....	Bernard Shaw
How He Lied to Her Husband.....	J. M. Barrie
Rosalind.....	Charles Lee
Mr. Sampson.....	Oren Taft
The Other Dan.....	Mary Aldis
Case No. 34.....	Kenneth S. Goodman and Ben Hecht
The Poem of David.....	Martyn Johnson
Mr. and Mrs. P. Roe.....	Githa Sowerby
Rutherford and Son.....	

The last play was given with great success in November, 1915, by the courtesy of Mr. Winthrop Ames, and a cordial letter of approval by the author was received.

During the same period the company has revived four plays:

The Magistrate.....	A. W. Pinero
The Pigeon.....	John Galsworthy
You Never Can Tell.....	Bernard Shaw
The Pillars of Society.....	Henrik Ibsen

**Junior Dramatics** One of the most successful educational features in the House is the Department of Junior Dramatics. The plays for little children are written by two artist residents, who also prepare the stage settings and costumes, which are often unique and beautiful. Young people from fifteen years on give Shakespeare and other classic plays. Very charming performances of such plays as "The Piper" and "Prunella" have recently been given.

It has been a uniform experience at Hull-House that training in dramatics has a high educational value, not only in making the children more expressive, but in giving them decision and freedom in the use of English, which in the case of many of the children is not their native tongue. The plays are in the nature of a school exhibition, and are in no sense a violation of the child labor law. An effort is made to distribute the training among as many children as possible, and care is also taken that the rehearsals may not interfere with the health or school work of the performers. The result of this sort of training is an exact reversal of the exploitation which the child labor law was designed to prevent.

One year the experiment was tried of giving a play every Saturday afternoon, to which audiences of children were admitted for five cents. Seven little children's plays were given in succession, fifty-five different children taking part who were between five and fourteen years of age. An effort was thus made to protect any one child from too much effort. The plays given were:

- "Where Love Is," dramatized from Tolstoy's story by the Francis Parker School, given by five Greek children.
- "The Shoemaker and the Elves."
- "Katinka and the Witch."
- "Beauty and the Beast."
- "The Goosehead and the Goblin."
- "The Christmas Guest."
- "The Bird with a Broken Wing."

The children in the audiences were eager and delighted with the performances, another proof, perhaps, of the keen imaginative life which children lead.

*The Piper***The Marionette Club**

The Marionette Club is a club of children from twelve to fifteen years of age. They have presented "Esban and the Witch," first as the Christmas play for the entertainment of all the Hull-House club children, and then in January as a public performance, and have given five performances of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," by William Shakespeare, with Mendelssohn's music, performed by the Marionette Club Trio. The first outdoor performance of a Hull-House play was given in June, when the Marionette Club repeated their performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Joseph T. Bowen Country Club in Waukegan. This year the club is preparing "Twelfth Night," by William Shakespeare, to be given in March. The club also runs a Puppet Theater and gives, with the puppets, fairy plays for the Hull-House children.

**The Hull-House Children's Dramatic Club**

This is a club composed of one hundred and thirty girls and boys—members of the Hull-House children's clubs—under the general direction of Miss Nancrede. The club is divided into four sections, called, respectively, the Monday Club, the Tuesday Club, the Wednesday Club, and the Thursday Club.

The Monday Club, under the direction of Miss Katharine Shortall, gave a fairy play called "The Golden Goose."

The Tuesday Club, under the direction of Miss Lydia Grinker, gave "The Sleeping Beauty."

The Wednesday Club, under the direction of Miss Augusta Gottlieb, gave "Katinka and the Witch," and "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

The Thursday Club, under the direction of Miss Lillian Cornish, worked on, but did not produce, "The Frog Prince."

Three very successful and elaborate charades were given under the direction of Miss Frances Shea, by members from the different dramatic groups, to entertain the Dramatic Club at the three parties which were given in Bowen Hall last year.



*Puss-in-Boots Deceiving the Rabbits*

Seventy-one different children took part in the plays and thirty-six different children took part in the charades, making in all 107 children. This year the various groups are preparing the following plays: Monday Club (director, Miss Weston); Tuesday Club (director, Miss Marguerite Jeavons), "The Princess and the Pixies"; Thursday Club (director, Miss Carmelita Chase), "The Three Wishes"; Friday Club (director, Miss Lydia Grinker), "Rumpelstiltskin."

The Christmas play this year was a dramatization of the Italian fairy story, "Pinocchio," and was given by the Mignonette Club, a dramatic club of fifty children from eight to fourteen years of age. "Pinocchio" was repeated in January as a public performance.

**Hull-House Drama Club** The Merry-Go-Round Club and the Chicadee Club, two dramatic and social clubs which have been meeting for the last eight years, combined in October, 1914, to form the Hull-House Drama Club. It has a membership of twenty-six. The director is Miss Nancrede. Although the chief interest of this club, as its name implies, is dramatic, it is also a social organization. It gave, at Christmas time, a charming cotillion. The room was decorated with holly and the favors of red and green tinsel were very gay and effective.

Last year the Drama Club gave "Prunella," by Granville Barker and Lawrence Housman (four performances), and "The Melting Pot," by Israel Zangwill (three performances). This year the Drama Club is preparing "The Taming of the Shrew," by William Shakespeare, to be given in February, and are planning to give later in the year a play by Rostand.

The club has presented in the past the following plays: "The Tempest," by William Shakespeare; "A Midsummer Night's Dream," by William Shakespeare; "As You Like It," by William Shakespeare; "The Land of Heart's Desire," by W. B. Yeats; "Arms and the Man," by Bernard Shaw; "The Miser," by Molière; "The Doctor by Compulsion," by Molière; "Sweet Lavender," by A. W. Pinero.

Through the kindness of Mrs. Edward Guvins, a former member of the Hull-House Dramatic Association, the club since November has enjoyed the use of a cottage at Riverside. In memory of their early organization, the cottage is known as the "Merry-Go-Round Country Club." Here the club has spent many pleasant week ends, tramping, playing ball, and skating.

**Hawthorne Club** The Hawthorne Club is a literary and dramatic club, composed of twenty-five young men, which meets the first Monday in each month.

This club was organized in 1898, when the members were all school boys, with Miss Mary Rozet Smith as director. Each winter the club presents a play in the theater and gives two or three dances and cotillions. These plays include: "Shakespeare's "King John," Tennyson's "Foresters," "Joseph and His Brethren" (composed by the directors and the club), Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," Sheridan's "The Rivals," Hauptmann's "Weavers," Gogol's "Inspector General," and many others. The club last year presented two performances of "The Mob" (an anti-war play), by John Galsworthy.

**Foreign Plays** Another use of the theater lies in the opportunity it presents to the foreigners of the vicinity to present plays in their native tongues and to reveal to some extent life as it has presented itself to their own countrymen.

In the immediate vicinity of Hull-House is a large colony of Greeks, who often feel that their history and background are completely ignored by the Americans in Chicago and therefore welcome an opportunity to present Greek plays in the ancient text. Two of these plays were carefully staged by Miss Barrows, when several years ago the "Ajax" of Sophocles was a genuine triumph for the Greek colony. During the past year the Greeks have given plays in modern Greek, which have been attended by enthusiastic audiences of their own countrymen.

A group of Italians has presented plays in their own tongue, several of these having been written by Signor Frederico Amato, who lives but a few blocks from Hull-House. One of his plays, "The Son of the Immigrant," embodies certain experiences which almost every older immigrant has had in relation to his Americanized children.

Half a dozen Russian plays are given each winter, usually dealing with aspects of the Russian revolution, although occasionally Russian translations of Hauptmann and other German dramatists are rendered.

Lettish plays are similar in character to those given in Russian, although the Lettish societies exhibit unusual dramatic ability and freedom of expression. The national costumes which they wear upon the stage afford beautiful examples of peasant embroidery and charm of color. The large Lettish audiences are always responsive and enthusiastic.

Several Yiddish plays are given each winter. The Hull-House theater is always crowded in response to the announcement of a Yiddish play. The most successful one given, perhaps, was one of Gordon's, entitled "Money and Life," rendered by the Progress Dramatic Club.

Lithuanian, Hungarian and Bohemian plays are also given in the theater during the winter.

The Hull-House Theater is also rented for many evenings during the year to dramatic clubs identified with other settlements and social organizations, significant of the increase of amateur companies.

## JANE CLUB

The Jane Club, a co-operative boarding club for young women, was established in 1891. The club has been, from the beginning, self-governing, the officers being elected by the members from their own number, and serving six months gratuitously. The two offices of treasurer and steward require a generous sacrifice of leisure time and also demand genius and ability from those holding them. The weekly dues, with an occasional small assessment, have met all current expenses of rent, service, food, and heat. There are various circles within the club for social and intellectual purposes and the atmosphere of the house is one of comradeship rather than of thrift. The



*An Entrance to Hull-House Quadrangle Showing Jane Club Beyond*

Jane Club, fifteen years ago, moved into a house built expressly for its use. This provides bedroom space for thirty members, twenty-four of them single rooms, with a library, a living-room, and a dining-room large enough to use for social gatherings. The rent paid by the club to Hull-House serves as part of the endowment fund.

## COFFEE HOUSE

The Coffee House was opened in 1893 on the basis of a public kitchen, modeled after the New England Kitchen of Boston, for the sale of cooked foods. This, however, has never been popular, although it has been maintained during the twenty-two years, and every noon many orders of soup and coffee and hot meat sandwiches are carried out into the neighboring factories. From the very first year, however, the restaurant aspect of the Coffee House developed rapidly, and has become something of a social center to the neighborhood. Business men from the adjacent factories and school teachers from the nearest public schools use it constantly, as do the social clubs in connection with their party refreshments and banquets. It is also a great convenience to the residents of Hull-House, the directors of clubs, and the teachers of evening classes. The Coffee House has been self-sustaining from the beginning, and of late years has been able to pay an adequate rental to Hull-House.

**Cafeteria** In the Cafeteria the service is more informal than that of the Coffee House proper. It is sustained on the same floor as the restaurant and is opened only during the noon hour. The Coffee House and the Cafeteria are under the management of Miss Cunningham, assisted by Andrew Gabriel, with Preston Beek as chef and a staff of seventeen others.



Hull-House Coffee House



*Reception Room—Hull-House*

## DOOR SERVICE

Closely allied with the social organizations of the House is the reception of the many people at the front door. During the day this office, long in charge of Miss Grace Murphy, is performed by Miss Mary Sullivan and Miss Mary Kelly. In the evening two residents are in charge, and on Saturdays Mrs. Bettman, Miss Waite and occasionally other friends of Hull-House receive those who wish to visit the House. The demands during twenty-four hours are constant and as varied as possible.

Every evening the large reception hall is filled with groups of people in informal social gatherings and with those who are waiting to register for classes. Through the service on the door it is possible to form many neighborhood friendships and affiliations.

## STATION 10 POSTOFFICE

For many years Station 10 of the Chicago Postoffice has been located at Hull-House. It was applied for in the first instance because many foreigners of the vicinity who sent money to their relatives at home through money brokers and unauthorized agents, were often subjected to great loss and hardship. Occasionally \$1,500 in foreign money orders are sent in one day and the average is above \$600 daily. In addition to the full equipment of a Sub-Station, a parcels post has lately been added. Miss McManus and Miss LeFevre are the clerks in charge.

## DAY NURSERY

**Day Nursery** The humanitarian activities of Hull-House grew naturally as an attempt was made to respond to the simple needs of the neighborhood. On this basis a day nursery was opened in the spring of 1891, first in a small cottage on Ewing Street and later in a building called the Children's House, which was built with special reference to the need of the Day Nursery and Kindergarten. In 1908 the Hull-House Day Nursery was merged into the one maintained by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society in a large and commodious new building erected by the family of Mr. R. T. Crane on a lot on Ewing Street, now Gilpin Place, directly west of the Jane Club.

**Mary Crane Nursery** This enterprise, which is conducted by the United Charities of Chicago, is perhaps one of the most interesting charitable undertakings in the city. The building accommodates one hundred children segregated in separate floors so as to avoid the disadvantage of caring for so large a number together, and provision is made for a laundry, a sewing-room, and a domestic science equipment, where the most untutored and bewildered mothers receive rudimentary instruction in the methods of American housekeeping. There is also a playroom for school children whose mothers do not reach home until long after school closes. A baby dispensary, where the care of children is taught and sick babies are cared for, is maintained throughout the year.

The Nursery is in charge of Miss Myrn Brockett, who also conducts a school to train young girls in the care of children. A wing added to the Mary Crane Nursery a year ago accommodates a group of six residents.

**Roof Schools** An open air school for delicate children was opened in November, 1909, upon the roof of the Mary Crane Nursery. It is under the auspices of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund. The roof is equipped with a schoolroom, in charge of a public school teacher, with open tents for sleeping which accommodate twenty-five children. In the fall of 1911 the school was enlarged and the roof of the nursery was connected by a bridge with the roof of the Hull-House Boys' Club, which in addition to the school and sleeping-space has a play space as well as lockers and shower bath, with a kitchen and dining-room on its upper floor. The children are divided into two schools of four grades each with an average attendance of fifty-five. In the summer the adjacent roof of Bowen Hall is utilized for gardens where both vegetables and flowers are successfully cultivated.

**Playgrounds and Small Parks** In the summer of 1893 Mr. William Kent very generously loaned to Hull-House the use of a piece of land on Polk Street for a public playground, which was maintained for a number of years with Officer Murray in charge. The Small Parks Commission took over the care of the ground in the spring of 1906, and placed three attendants in charge. For four years it was filled to overflowing with the children of the neighborhood, and in March, 1910, the apparatus was moved to a new playground attached to the Dante School. The West Side Park Commissioners have established a playground in connection with the Andrew Jackson School, situated five blocks west of Hull-House. Sheridan Park differs from most other small parks in the city in that it is managed in connection with the public school building, using the fine public hall of the Andrew Jackson School which is on the ground floor, as well as the school gymnasium. Swimming-pools, playground apparatus, an outdoor gymnasium, and all the other equipment of the small parks are provided. As Stanford Park, another of the new West Side playgrounds, is but eight blocks southeast of Hull-House, the neighborhood is fairly well equipped with recreational facilities.

## JOSEPH T. BOWEN COUNTRY CLUB

In March, 1912, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, long a trustee of Hull-House, presented to Hull-House Association, seventy-two acres of land on a ridge overlooking Lake Michigan north of Waukegan, as a memorial to her husband.

The thirty-two acres of land situated along the Sheridan Road consist of wooded knolls and contain a transverse ravine of much beauty. On the forty acres south is an old homestead with its orchard, garden and open fields; to the west is a high point of land lying between two ravines, wooded with white birch trees and overlooking the lake. Mrs. Bowen has endowed the club so that the services of a trained gardener may always be had and its taxes and repairs assured.

The club is thirty-five miles from Chicago, accessible on the Northwestern Road, by a combination of trolleys and also by boat. Through the courtesy of the Northwestern Road the children are given free transportation.

Mrs. Bowen also remodelled the existing house, which affords rooms for a caretaker and a dozen guests. It is heated by a furnace and thus made available for winter use.

Other buildings have been erected for a summer colony. The central one built by Mrs. Bowen, called the Commons, contains an ample kitchen and a dining room opening upon a broad screened piazza, and the space upstairs is occupied by fourteen beds. A cottage housing thirty girls was erected as a memorial to Orrea W. Lansing by her son and daughter, and another very attractive cottage designed for the use of the children of the Hull-House Music School was built by Miss Mary Rozet Smith. A house given by Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, plastered and fitted for winter use, cares for thirty people. The original garden has been enlarged for vegetable and flower beds, its long grape arbor dividing it from the fields beyond. A half acre of small fruits presented by Miss Wald of New York makes a generous



*In the Heart of the Garden, Joseph T. Bowen Country Club*



*In the Ravine at the Joseph T. Bowen Country Club*

return, and a circular swimming-pool, given in memory of their father by the Misses Colvin, surrounded with shrubs and vines, adds greatly to the charm of the place as well as to the pleasure of the children.

The Rosenwald cottage was open continuously from March to September. In April it was occupied by unemployed men who were doing work in the houses and grounds. These men were from the large number of unemployed whom Hull-House was helping through the emergency winter. The selection for outdoor work and generous food was given to the more delicate men, some of whom made a surprising improvement in health and went back to the city ready to resume normal living. Several of these, fathers of little children, had their families with them.

In May the cottage was occupied for two weeks by Mrs. Weston's kindergarten, and for another fortnight by Miss Blair's, both of whom with the aid of volunteer helpers were responsible for the care and well-being of the children during the twenty-four hours, and found it of great educational advantage that even very little children should get a first-hand impression of the stirring life in the spring. In June the cottage was filled with the Trade-

School girls, who under the direction of their domestic science teacher and her assistant took complete charge of the house, and were instructed in the care of the vegetable garden.

During the vacation months of July and August, all the houses were completely filled, with working-women in the farmhouse, mothers with little children in the Rosenwald cottage, and school girls in the three remaining cottages. The occupants of all the houses met in the Commons for meals, the little children with small tables and special food on the piazza and the dining-room filled with the others. The tables were served by young waitresses, who vied with each other in arranging the flowers and in serving properly. The meals were social gatherings for young and old, and after supper each evening there were games on the piazza and the lawn in which the mothers were as eager to join as the children.

The educational and recreational activities of the children were in charge of Miss Thora Lund with a group of six volunteers, largely college girls. A bulletin board posted each morning on one of the trees, contained the day's program—games and basket ball contests, swimming and tramping for the mornings, after the noon day meal, lessons at the rough tables under the trees in some handicraft, such as basket-weaving, photography of grasses and leaves, sewing or sketching, followed by a hayrack ride and supper on the bench. The children utilized their winter training to give musicals and outdoor theatricals to each other, improvising with much pleasure a fairy tale requiring a glen or a dryad tree.

A trained nurse who lived in the little hospital cottage erected a year ago by Miss Helen Culver, held daily clinics for aching teeth and cut fingers, and supervised the special feeding for the babies.

A new social hall, which was erected in October by Mr. Lansingh and his sister in memory of his aunt, Mrs. Goodfellow, and which is connected by a covered pergola to the Commons, will make it possible to plan evening entertainments, irrespective of weather, in all future summers.

The Bowen Country Club is constantly used by various Hull-House organizations for week-end parties, by the Boys' Sketching Class, the Italian Circolo, the Junior Dramatic Clubs, etc. The club is also utilized all summer for day picnics.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain are in charge of the place the year round, and Mr. Chamberlain's care of the garden and grounds adds much to the success of the summer outings. Mrs. Wyse is in charge of the housekeeping and has general supervision of the entire camp. The young women assisting Miss Lund in the cottages were Miss Praeger, Miss Rood, Miss Lynn, Miss Brown,



*On the Beach*

Miss Tandy, Miss Henderson, and Miss Wyse. Miss Mary Connelly assisted with the small children in the Rosenwald cottage. Miss Elsie Lund supervised the transportation of the children, arranging them in congenial groups and making all preparation in the way of equipment.

**Summer Outings Elsewhere** In spite of the commodious Country Club and Boys' Camp, many children have to be provided for elsewhere. Last summer one hundred and twenty-two were cared for at Arden Shore, which has been most cordial in its co-operation. Others went to Holiday Home, at Lake Geneva; numbers were placed with private families; and delicate children in need of special care were sent to the Ridge Farm Preventorium.

## UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOR PROBLEMS

**Work for Unemployed Men During the Winter of 1914-1915** While the serious effects of the industrial depression of 1914-1915 were felt all over Chicago, suffering on the West Side was peculiarly acute; and on that account an attempt was made in November to give work at Hull-House to those of our neighbors who were suffering most severely from lack of employment. The work developed gradually until a very large number of men were given temporary work. A joint committee composed of residents of Hull-House and of the West Side District of the United Charities undertook the selection of the persons who were to be given employment in this way, and the supervision of the work was entirely in the hands of Mr. Frank Keyser, who was most effective and resourceful in finding genuine work for which the men were fitted, such as painting the buildings, papering various rooms, repairing tools, furniture, etc. The clocks were put in order by a clockmaker, and the pianos tuned by an expert out of work. Old clothes sent to be given away were repaired and pressed by tailors, and old shoes made like new by cobblers. When permanent employment was found for the men out of work, they were thus sent to their new positions respectably and decently dressed. One picturesque Italian was used as a model in the studio. Work was found for an acrobat, washing third-story windows. The only person for whom appropriate occupation could not be found was a poet, who disconsolately but perhaps appropriately ran the vacuum cleaner.

The number of men employed varied from 23 in November to 400 in February, falling again to 78 in April. Altogether 995 men were given work at Hull-House during these six months at a cost of \$10,634, toward which sum the United Charities contributed. When the number of men became too large to be properly employed within the Hull-House buildings and grounds, Mr. Keyser was able to put some of them on useful forms of neighborhood work.

Just as soon as it was possible for the United Charities or for any other agency to find work for any of the men, the work at Hull-House was withdrawn and they were required to take regular employment. The plan was that of paying union wages to union men and of paying the usual wage in non-unionized trades. The men, however, were given less than the full week's work. That is, the plan was to pay them full rates of wages while they worked, but to vary the amount of work given according to the needs and exigencies of each family. A special investigator under the supervision of

the joint committee representing the House and the United Charities was assigned to the work of visiting the homes of all the men who were employed at the House, so that the condition of needs in each family could be understood and provision made for them accordingly. Because of Mr. Keyser's success in "inventing" useful work about the House, the United Charities had for some years asked him at times to supervise men whose work capacity they wished to test; but never before had the work been undertaken on anything like so large a scale as in the winter of 1914-1915.

No estimate in dollars and cents can be made of the value of the labor of these men; but from the illustrations given of the variety in the trades represented and of the possibilities which even so slight an organization as Hull-House could offer on short notice, of turning the skill into useful channels, some idea can be had of the waste resulting from lack of public organization. Through such organization adequate supervision could be supplied and an infinite variety of tasks discovered. All the streets and alleys might perhaps have been cleaned and repaired, public buildings better cared for, or the wards of the city and county made more comfortable by the labor of these men, whose physical and industrial condition was allowed daily to deteriorate through disuse.

**Meetings  
of the  
Unemployed** The unemployed from many parts of the city met in Bowen Hall frequently during the winter on Sunday afternoon. On one of these afternoons the opportunity was used by one of the more radical groups among them to organize a parade in order to arouse an indifferent public to the wretchedness of their condition. They secured no permit from the city authorities, and, as there was an ordinance forbidding such demonstrations without permit, the police felt justified in halting the line of march and in arresting many of those who took part. We were able the same evening to secure bail for all the girls, who were very young as well as desperately poor, and for all the married men, whose wives would have been alarmed and distressed at their imprisonment. Within a short time all those arrested were released, and when brought to trial were all either dismissed or acquitted on the ground that the ordinance under which they had been arrested was unconstitutional. The following Sunday they organized and carried out a similar parade without police interference. Unfortunately, on this second day, there was a drenching rain that prevented their arousing general attention or securing widespread interest in their condition.

**Work for  
Unemployed  
Boys and  
Girls** Distress was very great during the period of depression not only among unemployed but among the wage-earning boys and girls, many of whom were members of the Hull-House clubs and classes. In order to prevent the demoralization resulting from idleness and discouragement of looking so fruitlessly for work, an attempt was made to provide work for some of these young people. For the boys a toyshop was established under the direction of Miss Lillie Uchtman in the manual-training department of the Boys' Club. The very attractive toys and the other articles that were made found a ready sale, and a considerable number of boys were in this way "tided over" a very critical period of unemployment. An effort was made also to provide for old trade-school girls who were in serious straits owing to the short season in the dressmaking shops as a result of the business depression. A temporary shop was established in which the girls who were unemployed were given work making infants' and children's clothing, for which it was possible to find a market.

**Labor Committee at Hull House** During the past year a "Labor Committee" of House residents has been organized with Miss Starr as chairman. Membership in the committee merely indicates a desire to serve organized labor as occasion and opportunity make necessary and possible. From the earliest days, it has been one of the aims of Hull-House to aid whenever possible in the movement to secure a living wage, satisfactory conditions of work, and the right of collective bargaining. In connection with the recent strikes of the waitresses and of the garment workers, which enlisted the sympathies of many of the residents, Miss Starr and a few of the other residents volunteered for service on the picket lines and for other forms of assistance to the strikers. Through Miss Starr's efforts several meetings were held, and influential groups of citizens were aroused to take an unprecedented interest in the strike and to render valuable service themselves in behalf of the workers.

## INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH

An investigation into conditions is often a preliminary step toward the reforms a settlement attempts to inaugurate in a neighborhood that for many reasons has failed to keep pace with the rest of the city. The moral energy of the community is aroused only when the people become conscious of the neighborhood deficiencies and realize that they may become part of those general movements which make for reform.

It was an indirect result of a careful investigation into the sweating system that resulted in the first factory law for Illinois, which dealt largely with the conditions of the sweat-shop and the regulation of the age at which a child might be permitted to work. Mrs. Kelley, who was then a resident of Hull-House, was appointed the first factory inspector with a deputy and a force of twelve inspectors. Hull-House has naturally been most eager that the child labor law should be enforced, and residents have, from time to time, made supplementary investigations, looking toward an extension of the law or its more effective enforcement.

A housing investigation, under the auspices of the City Homes Association, was carried on from Hull-House in 1901.

**Typhoid Fever** As an illustration of an investigation which led to subsequent reforms may be cited the one into the causes of the epidemic of typhoid fever in Chicago in 1902. The epidemic was oddly concentrated in a small area of the Nineteenth Ward, in which were found more than one-seventh of all the fatal cases, although the Ward contained but one thirty-sixth of the city's population. An investigation into the housing conditions and the defective sewage disposal was carried on by Miss Howe and Miss Gernon of Hull-House, who visited two thousand dwellings. Dr. Hamilton, after an extensive bacteriological examination, made a report showing that living typhoid bacilli were found on the bodies of flies caught in the kitchens of houses which were near open vaults.

The publication of this report led to a final reform in the methods of sanitary inspection, and to a cleaning out of the infected neighborhood, so that a recurrence of an epidemic from the same causes is now impossible.

**Cocaine Investigation** The work carried on by Hull-House and by other organizations against the illegal sale of cocaine was for many years greatly handicapped by the weakness and inadequacy of the existing laws against such sale. A new state law, passed in 1907, has greatly helped the situation.



*Hull-House Court in Mid-Winter*

## CO-OPERATION

**Public Services** From the beginning a constant effort has been made to hand over to public authority as many of the activities that Hull-House had initiated as was found practicable. We had maintained three shower baths in the basement of the House for the use of the neighborhood, and they afforded some experience and argument for the erection of the first public bath-house in Chicago which was built on a neighboring street and opened under the care of the Department of Health.

The reading-room and public library station which was begun in the House was continued only a block away. The lending collection of pictures has become incorporated into the Public School Art Society of Chicago. The summer classes in woodwork and metal, formerly maintained at Hull-House, are discontinued because they are carried on in a vacation school maintained in the Dante public school.

Hull-House has always held its activities lightly, as it were, in the hollow of its hand, ready to give them over to others; for there is among the residents a distrust of the institutional and a desire to be free for experiment and the initiation of new enterprises.

So far as Hull-House residents have been identified with public offices, it has been in the attempt both to interpret the needs of the neighborhood to public bodies and to identify the neighborhood energies with civic efforts. This has been true of one resident as a member of the State Board of Charities, with the work of another resident as a member of the Chicago School Board, and with the efforts of four other residents in their official connection with the Juvenile Court of Cook County, the Health Department of the City of Chicago and in various other positions.

**Co-operation with the United Charities** The residents of Hull-House were identified with the early efforts that resulted in the formation of the Bureau of Charities in Chicago, which has since been amalgamated with the Chicago Relief and Aid Society under the name of the United Charities. For many years residents of the House were closely identified with the old "West Side" district office of the Bureau of Charities, and, later, of the United Charities. All relief work at the House, including distribution of Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, has been carefully cleared with the charities office, and several residents of the House have been members of the West Side Advisory Committee, and were also active in the formation of the Special Appeals Committee, which met at Hull-House for some years. During the past year the old West Side District has been abandoned, and in its place three districts have been created: The Garfield Park District, the Haymarket District, and the DeKoven District. Henceforth, the House will be in the territory of the DeKoven District, and a meeting was recently held at the House to discuss the formation of the new Advisory Committee for the new district. This new committee has been invited to meet at Hull-House for the time being, and residents of the House look forward to assisting in the better care of families which it is hoped will be possible with the more intensive work that will come from the formation of a smaller district. A part of the history of old Chicago is preserved in the name of the new district since it was on DeKoven street, not very far from Hull-House, that the cow is supposed to have kicked over the lamp which started the conflagration that led to the great Chicago fire of 1871.

**with the Juvenile Court** Since the opening of the Cook County Juvenile Court in 1899 Hull-House in common with many other volunteer agencies has endeavored to study and to serve the interests of the children for whose protection the court exists. Most of the time since the opening of the court a probation officer has resided at Hull-House and has utilized its clubs and gymnasium for his charges. Miss Preston, one of the officers of the "Widow's Pension" Department of the probation service, has been a resident of the House for the past four years.

**with the Immigrants' Protective League** Since the opening of Hull-House, twenty-six years ago, the residents have keenly realized the need of more systematic and centralized efforts on behalf of the immigrants living in Chicago than the settlement was able to afford. Every year the residents have seen the exploitation of the newly-arrived immigrant by his shrewd countrymen in league with unscrupulous Americans and many other evils that they could not effectively remedy although they might be able to alleviate hardship in individual cases. The work of the Immigrants' Protective League has shown the great advantage of a central office. The League is fast proving one of the most effective instruments for social amelioration in Chicago with which Hull-House and all the other settlements are able to co-operate. Miss Grace Abbott, the director of the League, is in residence at Hull-House, and several

other residents are members of the Board of Trustees. Miss Vaitses, the Greek-speaking visitor of the League, has lived at Hull-House for the past two years and has been closely identified with the Greek clubs.

**Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago** The central office of the Juvenile Protective Association is at 816 South Halsted Street, with Miss Amelia Sears as superintendent and Miss Jessie F. Binford as assistant superintendent; the latter has been for many years a resident at Hull-House. Every Friday the officers of the Association meet with the executive committee at luncheon in the Hull-House dining-room previous to the weekly reports which are made in their own rooms. The Juvenile Protective Association developed from the Juvenile Court Committee, which paid the salaries of probation officers and carried on a place of detention for children before the authorities of Cook County assumed these public functions. As its name indicates, its purpose is to afford protection to the children of the city and to remove as far as possible the temptations and dangers that carelessness and greed place about them.

Owing to constant co-operation Hull-House has been able to turn over to the Association many cases with which it formally dealt directly, such as securing legal protection for helpless girls, complaints concerning dance halls, saloons, etc. During the past year the association dealt with 4,737 cases in which the welfare of children was concerned. The city has been arbitrarily divided into fourteen districts, in each of which there is a paid officer and a local league of interested citizens. The work of the Association is constantly growing and fills a genuine need in the city.

**Social Service Club** For many years the Chicago settlements united in a federation called the Federation of Chicago Settlements. Several years ago they gave up their separate organization, merging into Social Service Club. In connection with the latter, the Social Workers' Country Club at River-side affords social workers a delightful opportunity for meeting their fellow-workers through week-end parties and on other occasions.

**Practical Housekeeping Center** Seven years ago in a tenement building at 813 Gilpin Place opposite the Jane Club, an apartment was opened by four young women to be used as a model in homemaking. This practical housekeeping center maintains classes in housekeeping, cooking and laundry-work, for children in the afternoons and for working-girls in the evenings. These classes are taught by Miss Wilkins. For the last two years there have also been morning classes for mothers taught by Miss Ransom, and three Saturday classes in charge of volunteer teachers. The membership now numbers about two hundred.

**Music Extension Committee** Hull-House, like several other Chicago settlements and neighborhood centers, has for the last three years co-operated with the Symphony Orchestra and the City Club Committee on Music Extension in promoting the popular concerts given by the great orchestra. Tickets for these delightful "civic-artistic" concerts are sold at Hull-House, and residents have shown a keen interest in the success of this admirable feature of the city's musical activities.

**Relation to the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy** The School is the fruit of Professor Graham Taylor's determined and courageous efforts to maintain in Chicago a center for practical, yet professional training in civic, social, and philanthropic work; a field in which the need for professional standards is becoming constantly more evident. Professor Graham Taylor is the president of the School, and Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Head of the Federal Children's Bureau and a long-time resident of Hull-House, is the vice-president.

In the autumn of 1907 a new department of social investigation was established by the Russell Sage Foundation in connection with the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. The first inquiry undertaken was in connection with the work of the Juvenile Court of Chicago; the second had to do with Chicago housing conditions. As the School was at first unable to provide headquarters for this department and as its directors were residents of Hull-House and the subject-matter of the inquiry was in both instances of neighborhood interest, meetings of investigators were held at the House and much of the earlier work was done from Hull-House as a center. The last of a series of housing studies published in November, 1915, deals with housing conditions among the Italians and Greeks in the Hull-House neighborhood.

During the school year of 1914-15, the School undertook the organization of a playground department which should offer not only lecture courses dealing with the theory of modern recreation but technical classes in gymnastics, folk dancing, games and dramatics. It was necessary for the School to have a gymnasium for this work; and the Hull-House gymnasium, which was not in use for settlement purposes during week-day mornings, was offered to the School for the playground classes. These classes have been continued and very much enlarged during the present school year; and during the last term the fifty-three students who were having their classwork at the House were also giving valuable volunteer service, not only at the House but in various other settlements as directors of children's clubs and classes.

**Bureau of  
Vocational  
Supervision**

The need of helping boys and girls who leave school at fourteen years of age to go to work has been felt more keenly, perhaps, by settlement residents than by any other group of social workers. These



*Hull-House Quadrangle*

children so often appeal to their club or class leaders for help in finding work, and their plight is so appealing because of their extreme youth and incompetency that the importance of helping them is very keenly felt. Hull-House was glad to co-operate with a committee of woman's clubs in establishing a central bureau which should co-ordinate the various efforts that were being made in this direction by establishing a central employment exchange for children between fourteen and sixteen years of age. This bureau now has its headquarters in one of the public schools, the Jones School, which has a central downtown location; and its director, Miss Davis, has given devoted service in connection with the placing and the supervising of the girls who leave the Hull-House Trade School to go to work. Two of the residents of the House, Miss Preston and Mrs. Edwards, have both given a great deal of time and help to the work of the bureau.

**The Chicago City Gardens' Association** While this movement is not strictly a Hull-House activity, it has been so associated with the Settlement that a brief account of its work will not be out of place in this Year Book. The original plans for the Gardens were formulated at a meeting in Hull-House six years ago. From that very small and discouraging beginning, the movement has grown until at the present time there are four hundred families holding lots varying in size from one-eighth to one-half an acre. These "farms" are in four different tracts located in different parts of the city. The Association furnishes plowing, harrowing, surveying, seed and the services of a superintendent. Each farmer is expected to pay \$1.50 yearly rental, but seventy-five gardens in the summer of 1915 were placed at the disposal of families found to be too poor to pay the small amount required. The interest and the enthusiasm of the "farmers" are marvelous, and the actual profit has been estimated to average \$30 for each lot; a clear return to the city of Chicago of \$12,000 from what would otherwise be waste land. The gain in health and the moral value cannot be computed. One of the principal promoters of the gardens movement has long been a resident of Hull-House and knows the necessities and the longings of the foreign population in its neighborhood. It is hoped that the work will be put upon a permanent and safe basis during the present year. The Woman's Out-Door Art League has been a firm friend of the Gardens from the inception of the movement. They have built and equipped a charming club house on the Harvester Garden and provided a shelter on the Commonwealth Garden. At present they are planning the furnishing of a house for the use of the farmers on the land loaned the Association by the Drainage Canal Board.

**Wendell Phil- lips Settle- ment** Many of the residents of Hull-House have been interested in the efforts that are being made to secure a larger measure of "social justice" for our fellow-citizens who belong to the negro race. Some of the early meetings of the Association for the Advancement of the Colored People were held at the House, and several residents were among the charter members of the Chicago branch of this organization. A few years ago, when Dean Walter T. Sumner, of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul (now Bishop Sumner of Oregon), undertook the establishment of a settlement among the large colored population of the West Side, Hull-House gladly co-operated in the undertaking. Six of the members of the board of the new settlement, named in memory of Wendell Phillips, are Hull-House residents, and the board, which is composed of an equal number of white and colored members, has held most of its quarterly meetings in Hull-House.

**Peace  
Efforts of  
Hull-House  
Residents**

Residents of Hull-House have been peculiarly eager to make every effort toward the restoration of peace if only because of what they have seen, in the immediate neighborhood, of the ravages in the families of Bulgarians and Greeks by the claims of both Balkan wars and among the Italians by the call of the present war. While representatives of the nations warring against each other are able to live side by side without bloodshed in Chicago, hatreds are nevertheless being engendered and the lives of those to whom the aged, the women and the children should look for support, are being sacrificed. In the simplest and poorest homes in this neighborhood are demonstrated those facts which make one of the severest indictments against war, and the most assured claims of internationalism.

When during the autumn of 1914, two women representing the opposing sides in the Great War came to America, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, of England, and Madame Schwimmer, of Hungary, to make their stirring appeal that American women lead in a movement toward international action by women, both made Hull-House a general headquarters during their visits to Chicago. Both spoke at a meeting held in Bowen Hall in December, when a temporary organization was formed which called a national gathering of women in Washington, where in January, 1915, the National Woman's Peace Party was organized, of which Miss Addams was made chairman.

While this organization was taking shape in the United States, women in other countries were struggling toward international action. In April, in response to an invitation sent out by a group of English, German and Dutch women, presided over by Dr. Aletta Jacobs, of Amsterdam, an International Congress of Women was organized at The Hague, over which Miss Addams presided. Twelve countries were represented, and three other residents of Hull-House, Miss Grace Abbott, Miss Breckinridge and Miss Hamilton, were members of the delegation from the United States. In accordance with action taken by the Congress, Miss Addams and Dr. Hamilton, with other delegates, visited eight "belligerent" and two neutral capitals in order to lay before the respective governments the resolution of the Congress, and to urge that a conference of neutral powers be called for the purpose of beginning negotiations upon which peace terms might be formed.

**West Side  
Shelters** It seems fitting in bringing to an end this discussion of "co-operation" that some mention should be made of the obligation felt by the residents of Hull-House to those in charge of the various West Side shelters. During the year many friendless and homeless persons are sent to Hull-House in the evenings when other social agencies are closed, by policemen and others who think that Hull-House is an institution that can provide for all persons in need. It is therefore necessary for the residents and others in charge of the "door" to appeal to the various shelters, occasionally at most inconvenient hours, to take care of these helpless persons, sometimes a stranded woman with several children who has been brought over from a railway station, or a young immigrant who has arrived in a friendless state, or some young girls who have run away from a country home and then have become frightened and asked for help. The West Side Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association on Ashland Avenue, the Chicago Woman's Shelter on Monroe Street, the Rufus Dawes Hotel, and the Salvation Army Hotel (Workingmen's Palace) have frequently assisted in caring for these wayfarers at the most inconvenient hours. The directors of these shelters have been most hospitable even when their space was already overcrowded, and it is a pleasure to acknowledge their generous response in times of need. Similar cordial co-operation has always been found in the case of other more distant institutions such as the Chicago Home for the Friendless and the Grove House for Convalescents in Evanston.

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